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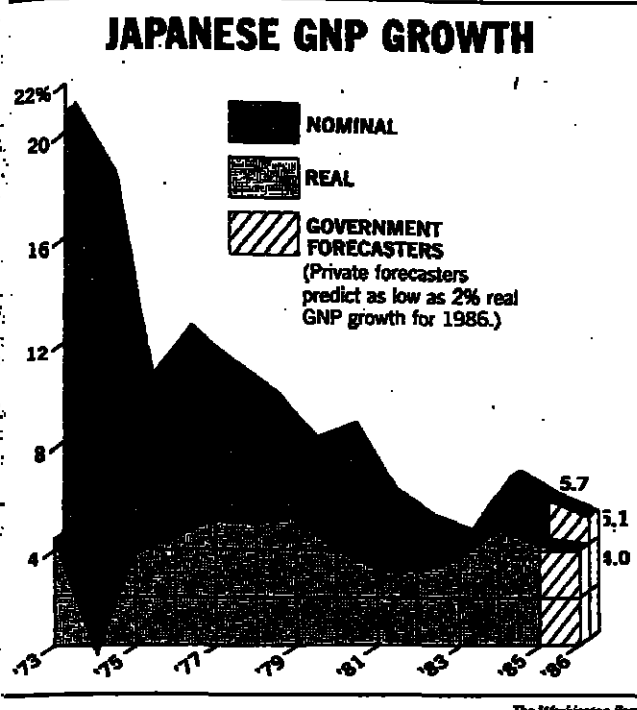
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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1986

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Japan's Economy Slows For First Time Since '75

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Japan's gross national product declined 0.5 percent in the first three months of 1986, the first such contraction in the economy in 11 years, the Japanese government said Tuesday.

Officials cited the high value of the yen, which tends to make Japanese products more expensive to foreign buyers, as the major cause of the decline. The GNP is a measure of the total output of a nation's goods and services.

The figures provided some of the first evidence of a major economic slowdown that analysts have been predicting since the yen began to rise sharply in 1985 and the U.S. dollar began to decline last fall.

Japanese finance officials said they were not alarmed by the decline, which followed a strong 1.4-percent increase in the last quarter of 1985. They suggested that the drop was only temporary.

They said the figures showed that the Japanese economy was making some painful adjustments that the United States and other foreign countries have been demanding as a means of reducing Japan's chronic trade surpluses.

Officials were cautious about predicting whether the second quarter would also show a decline, but they repeated earlier statements that the worst effects of the strong yen will have passed by late this year.

The decline in GNP, adjusted for inflation, was accompanied by an inflation-adjusted decline of almost 5 percent in exports during the quarter. Officials said that the strong yen had affected the figure and that exports of automobiles had trailed off.

Officials said they were encouraged by continued growth in demand for goods and services in the domestic market, although some areas were strengthening slowly. Government policy is that domestic demand, not exports, should be the driving force of the economy.

The statistics were released 12 days before parliamentary elections, and the news could be used by opponents of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to attack his management of the economy and relations with foreign countries.

Japan's last quarterly GNP contraction occurred in 1975.

Step Cited In AIDS Therapy

Victim Improves After Transplant Of Bone Marrow

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

PARIS — Researchers from the United States cautiously reported Tuesday taking an important step toward the long-term goal of developing a therapy for AIDS.

The researchers said at an international meeting on acquired immune deficiency syndrome that the function of the immune system of an AIDS patient had been restored for the first time.

The researchers reported the use of a bone marrow transplant obtained from a healthy twin without evidence of AIDS, transfusions of lymphocytes (special types of blood cells) and an anti-viral drug.

The therapy has been effective in one patient, thus far for 10 months, but has failed in two others, according to Dr. Anthony S. Fauci, the head of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases in Bethesda, Maryland.

Nevertheless, Dr. Fauci said, the limited success in the one patient, a 34-year-old man whose condition improved to the point where he has returned to work full time, "establishes the feasibility" of this approach in treating patients with AIDS.

"It is an important step in the direction of a treatment, but by no means a breakthrough," because more time is needed to evaluate the long-term results of the treatment, Dr. Fauci said in an interview.

Dr. Fauci advised other physicians against referring AIDS patients to the small number of medical centers that do bone marrow transplants until such time as the experimental therapy is proved effective — if it ever is.

In a report published two years ago in the New England Journal of Medicine, Dr. Fauci and Dr. Clifford H. Lane reported treating an AIDS patient with a bone marrow transplant from an identical twin leading to a minor transient increase in AIDS, Page 7



First aid is given to some of the 15 persons injured by an explosion at a fast-food restaurant in Johannesburg. A second explosion occurred Tuesday at a hotel, a third outside the city.

Central Johannesburg Is Hit By 2 Explosions; 17 Wounded

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Two explosions tore through a crowded fast-food restaurant and a hotel in central Johannesburg on Tuesday, wounding 17 persons in what seemed to be an escalation of the guerrilla war in South Africa.

Officials at a racially segregated hospital where the wounded were treated said 16 of the injured were whites.

The bombs brought some whites face to face with the violence that had been perceived as remote in the segregated, black townships.

"Why? Why?" John Ashburn, aged 26, moaned to himself after the explosion at the Wimpy Bar tore off some of his clothing.

The authorities said 15 persons were wounded in that explosion. The second bomb, at the President Hotel, went off in the forecourt bordering a sidewalk. It injured two persons.

Neither target was situated close to a military or police installation and the explosions, following a car-bombing in Durban that killed three persons earlier this month, injured only civilians.

A third explosion was reported early Tuesday in Jubulani stadium in Soweto, where Chief Mangosuthu Buthe, leader of the moderate, Zulu-based Inkatha movement, was to address a weekend rally. No injuries were reported.

No one immediately took responsibility for the explosions, which coincided with a lunch hour rush of pedestrians, shoppers and diners in Johannesburg.

Some political analysts believe that the bombs are designed to be a

Reagan Receives 'Positive' Letter From Gorbachev

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan met for 40 minutes Monday with the new Soviet ambassador, Yuri V. Dubinin, who presented him with a letter from Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader. A U.S. official described the letter as "generally positive" on arms-control issues.

The White House press office issued a terse statement describing the meeting as "cordial and businesslike." Officials gave no details other than to say that Mr. Gorbachev's letter did not propose details for the summit meeting Mr. Reagan is seeking this year.

Earlier in the day, the president again addressed words of conciliation to the Soviet Union, echoing his speech last week in Glasboro, New Jersey, in which he said the Soviet leaders were making "a serious effort" to negotiate a reduction of nuclear arms.

Mr. Reagan, in an interview with the Los Angeles Times, declined to rule out talks on delaying deployment of a space shield against missiles, commonly called "Star Wars," in exchange for Soviet reductions in nuclear weapons.

"Whatever way is necessary to get an agreement, we'll do it," he said.

President Reagan praised the Strategic Defense Initiative missile defense system as one that would be of value to both sides. He insisted that continued research was important.

But when asked whether deployment of SDI, which would require modifying the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty, was negotiable, he replied, "That's right, yes."

The latest Soviet proposal at the talks in Geneva calls for the United States to remain in compliance with that treaty for 15 more years.

Asked if SALT-2 was "dead," Mr. Reagan said, "I am just reluctant to come out with some of the declarations that many of you want to hear, either way, because, in a way, you commit yourself in advance to things that may become issues in a negotiation."

Last month, Mr. Reagan ordered the dismantling of two Poseidon missile submarines to keep the United States in compliance with treaty limits, at least temporarily.

At the same time, he announced that, in response to evidence on Soviet violations, the United States was prepared to exceed the limits later this year.

However, President Reagan said he would "take into account" any changes in Soviet behavior at the talks in Geneva and in compliance with the treaty in the interim.

Since then, he has repeatedly called on Mr. Gorbachev to honor a commitment made at their Geneva meeting in November that the Soviet leader would visit the United States this year.

In his interview Monday, the president was asked whether there would be a meeting with Mr. Gorbachev this year. He replied, "I believe so, and he has given every indication that he wants to have a summit."

Mr. Reagan went on to say that he was waiting to see if Mr. Gorbachev "has a particular date that he could suggest." U.S. officials want the visit in November or December.

Despite Mr. Reagan's hints of willingness to negotiate a delay in a missile defense deployment, Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger continued to insist Monday that the missile defense system was not subject to bargaining.

Speaking to the U.S. Space Foundation, a group supporting space research, Mr. Weinberger said of SDI: "I think the president is firmly committed to it."

In Peru, Trauma of Death Prison Killings Tarnish Image of New Leader

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

LIMA — The election last year of a dynamic, left-leaning president generated hopes that Peru's chronic guerrilla violence could be defused by a program of economic development and by the judicious law enforcement promised by the young leader, Alan Garcia Pérez.

But in the aftermath of the government's suppression last week of uprisings at three prisons by leftist rebels, prospects for domestic peace have been shattered and the authority of President Garcia has been damaged at home and abroad.

As bombings and killings continue to menace the capital in reprisal for the deaths of at least 266 imprisoned guerrillas, the issue of security overshadows all others.

The rebel threat to law and order is preoccupying Mr. Garcia's government, renewing friction between the 37-year-old president and the armed forces and discouraging potential investors in the future of this poor nation.

After the military's use of force against the prisoners, attention is focusing more on Mr. Garcia's tactics than on those of the Sendero Luminoso, or Shining Path, movement. The fanatical Maoist group was responsible for the uprisings and for much of Peru's terrorist threat.

The Peruvian leader, who tried and failed in his first months in office to achieve an opening with the guerrillas, has come under sharp attack from leftist opposition parties and the intellectual establishment for what they say was an impulsive unleashing of the armed forces against the prisoners.

In an open letter to Mr. Garcia, a Peruvian writer, Mario Vargas Llosa, said the government's action showed "a disproportion between the risk to democracy of the uprisings and the manner in which they were defeated that is morally and legally unjustifiable."

The writer suggested "more a settling of accounts with an enemy than an operation whose objective was to re-establish order."

To assuage critics, President Garcia has authorized separate investigations by the military, by the attorney general and by Congress into the quelling of the revolt at Lurigancho Prison, where 126 guerrillas died. There were apparently no Shining Path members among the survivors there.

The investigations were announced Saturday night in a communiqué that acknowledged that the number of dead "leads one to believe excesses in the use of force were committed."

The inquiries are likely to irritate the security forces, whose relations with Mr. Garcia were already strained by a reduction in operations against the rebels and by the dismissal of hundreds of policemen in an anti-corruption drive.

General Luis Cisneros echoed the discontent in military ranks in a magazine interview last week. The former interior and defense minister complained that the government had not taken enough concrete measures to deal with terrorism.

For now, the inquiries are limited to the

battle at Lurigancho Prison, the country's largest, on the outskirts of Lima. At the island prison of El Frontón, the siege was harsher, with an unofficial guerrilla death count of 138. But 30 guerrillas were reported to have surrendered there and survived.

At the Santa Bárbara Women's Prison in the port of Callao, police units quickly re-

training of émigrés for covert operations.

"We have discovered attempts at reinforcing the underground with all kinds of terrorist equipment," said General Pozoga, who is widely rumored to be seeking a high party post at the congress that begins Saturday. "For example, explosives, detonators, incapacitating gas, bulletproof vests, manual electronic shock devices. We have recently intercepted a shipment of guns that look like pens and scanners capable of listening in to the communications systems of the Ministry of Interior and the military circuits."

As for what he termed "selection and training centers," one, he said, had been established near Munich and another "was set up last year in the state of New Jersey." He said that "candidates for such training are recruited by special services from among the citizens of Poland who are on temporary visits abroad" and that their purpose was to train people "to undertake diversion and terrorist actions."

The purpose here, he said, was "to pluck out Poland from the Socialist bloc by leading to complete economic breakdown and chaos, and deliberately allowing a situation in which blood, Polish blood, could have been spilled."

The most serious but least documented allegations had to do with the infiltration of arms and the



Some of the rebels who surrendered at El Frontón Prison.

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U.S. Plans to Shift Military Satellites From Shuttle to New Midsized Rocket

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In what may become a major expansion of the U.S. government's unmanned rocket program, air force officials say that they plan to build a new, midsized rocket to carry military payloads grounded by the loss of the space shuttle Challenger.

The officials also said Monday that they would require the manufacturer to develop a commercial version to compete with Ariane, the rocket used by the European space consortium to launch commercial satellites until it, too, was grounded by a series of failures.

The announcement by Edward C. Aldridge Jr., who was appointed secretary of the air force two months ago, was the Reagan administration's first concrete proposal since the Challenger disaster Jan. 28 on how it planned to encourage a national rocket industry.

"What we are hoping," Mr. Aldridge said after an address to aerospace executives, "is that we can create the basis for a production line that will let private industry compete effectively with Ariane."

Air force officials said the White House and Congress had not granted approval for a midsized rocket that would reduce the military's dependence on the space shuttle. But, the officials said, there have been no major objections and the formal request for proposals from aerospace companies was expected to be sent out in the next few weeks.

The nonreusable rockets would cost tens of millions of dollars each, and likely would prove to be a less expensive method of launching satellites than the shuttle. Officials

said the first rockets could be delivered in 1989 or 1990. Initially, Mr. Aldridge said, the air force would buy at least four each year.

Separately, White House officials indicated Monday that skepticism was growing over whether the replacement should be built for the Challenger, which was destroyed with its crew of seven.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said that the president is firmly committed to it.

See ROCKET, Page 7

Senate Adopts Revision Of U.S. Tax Code, 97-3

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Senate approved a wide-ranging tax revision Tuesday by a vote of 97-3, making it virtually certain that the tax code will be overhauled this year to limit tax breaks in return for lower rates.

The bill now goes to a conference committee with the House, which last year approved its own version of tax revision.

Both bills would curtail many tax breaks, and would lower tax rates and increase business taxes, to make up for lower individual taxes. The measures differ in key respects and will have to be reconciled to become law.

But Senate approval of the bill, which seemed impossible as recently as two months ago, made it almost certain that Congress will agree to a compromise for revising the tax code. President Ronald Reagan has made tax revision his top domestic priority.

Sponsors had hoped for a unanimous vote, but Senator Carl Levin, Democrat of Michigan, said he op-

posed the bill, primarily because he considers it unfair to the middle class.

The bill would replace the current, 14-bracket individual tax rate structure, which has a top rate of 50 percent, with two rates of 15 percent and 27 percent.

While dropping the top corporate rate from 46 percent to 33 percent, it would raise business taxes by \$100 billion in five years.

The House bill has four tax rates of 15 percent, 25 percent, 35 percent and 38 percent and raises corporate taxes by about \$140 billion.

The bill would do away with many tax shelters. In two provisions affecting individuals, workers eligible for company pensions could no longer take a deduction for annual contributions to individual Retirement Accounts, and the bill would restrict use of "passive" losses from investment ventures to shield wages and fees from taxation.



Carl Levin

Warsaw Alleges Emigré Saboteurs, Backed by U.S., Train in New Jersey

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

WARSAW — A Polish secret police general charged Tuesday that a training base to instruct émigré saboteurs and terrorists for attacks against Poland was operating in New Jersey with U.S. support. He said Western intelligence agencies were amassing explosives, weapons and guns that resembled pens and radios for opposition forces in Poland.

The accusations were contained in a long interview with General Wladyslaw Pozoga, the deputy head of the Polish Ministry of Internal Affairs, published in Tuesday's issues of Rzeczpospolita, the government daily.

Its appearance occurred five days before the opening of the Polish Communist Party's first nationwide congress since the Solidarity era and followed three weeks of government allegations that have sought to portray the United States as both supporting and betraying the Solidarity opposition.

General Pozoga said that the United States had supported covert activities for destabilizing Poland for many years and noted that "Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's head of the national security council, has disclosed that as early as 1978, he had worked out a plan [for] destabilizing the internal situation in Poland."

The general said that "only a close circle of insiders had been given access to this document." He then went on to cite an unspecified "other secret Central Intelligence Agency document" which he said gave the details "for keeping up U.S. and international pressure on human rights and pluralism to encourage anti-regime activity."

The purpose here, he said, was "to pluck out Poland from the Socialist bloc by leading to complete economic breakdown and chaos, and deliberately allowing a situation in which blood, Polish blood, could have been spilled."

The most serious but least documented allegations had to do with the infiltration of arms and the

training of émigrés for covert operations.

"We have discovered attempts at reinforcing the underground with all kinds of terrorist equipment," said General Pozoga, who is widely rumored to be seeking a high party post at the congress that begins Saturday. "For example, explosives, detonators, incapacitating gas, bulletproof vests, manual electronic shock devices. We have recently intercepted a shipment of guns that look like pens and scanners capable of listening in to the communications systems of the Ministry of Interior and the military circuits."

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Its poster month in Paris and Mary Blume looks at one of the major shows.

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GENERAL NEWS

■ France's plan to sell a state TV station has aroused fear about power. Page 2.

■ ASEAN is pressing ahead with a treaty banning nuclear weapons from the area. Page 2.

■ Law school deans urged the Senate to reject a Reagan judicial nomination. Page 3.

■ President Reagan went on television to appeal for aid to the "contras." Page 7.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ The U.S. confirmed that it became the largest debtor country in 1985. Page 11.

■ U.S. orders for durable goods, led by a surge in demand for military equipment, rose 0.4 percent in May. Page 11.

SPORTS

■ Jimmy Connors and Pam Shriver were eliminated in the first round of the Wimbledon tennis tournament. Page 9.

French TV Sale Raises Fear of Unbridled Power in Private Hands

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

PARIS — An often angry, noisy and sometimes unrestrained debate has been raging in the ornate chamber of the National Assembly. The debate has involved the legislature in what many people say is the hottest issue facing the country.

The debate concerns a television station — specifically, a plan by the new conservative government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac to sell a major national network, known as TF1, into private hands.

The move, long promised by the government, has produced the kind of hue and cry that led an editorial writer recently to call France a "strange country" where "the march of philosophical ideas inexorably takes the form of ritual murder."

The privatization issue has become a kind of early summer festival of argument, demonstrations, almost daily newspaper headlines and protest.

Television journalists have gone on strike twice to express their opposition to the government's plans. Cultural figures have marched on the streets and denounced the sale as a piece of treachery.

But the intensity of the debate does not seem to stem primarily from the fear of many in France that the quality of cultural life will decline if TF1 is sold into private hands, though that argument is being made.

Many of those involved in the dispute say the debate masks another, deeper quarrel: Many in France fear that the sale of the television station will change the political landscape of this country forever by giving the station's new owner a power that no private group here has had before.

"The very foundation of our system has been put into question by this," said Jack Lang, a Socialist who served as minister of culture from 1981 until the conservatives came to power in March.

"The issue is not public television versus private television," he said, speaking on the steps of the National Assembly. "It is concentration of power versus pluralism."

Mr. Lang is a leader of the opposition to the proposed sale.

The government is virtually certain to pass a new law that will allow the state to sell TF1, the largest of France's three national television stations. Government officials have said the plan is aimed at creating a proper balance between state-owned television and privately owned television.

It is also the first concrete measure in a broad plan advanced by the conservatives to put more emphasis on private initiative in France, and to reduce the role of the state in most areas of activity.

But opponents of the sale, particularly the Socialists, say Mr. Chirac's plan has little to do with improving television broadcasting.

"The purpose of the government is purely political," Mr. Lang said. "For Chirac, the objective is to become president of the republic, and what he does, he does to achieve that aim."

The accusation is that the government will choose owners who will use their control of the country's largest television station to back the government politically. Mr. Chirac's supporters deny the assertion.

Two groups have emerged as serious bidders to take over TF1. One is the newspaper empire of Robert Hersant, a rightist member of the National Assembly who controls about 30 percent of the newspapers sold daily in France.

The other group is the publishing company Hachette, which is part of Matra, a French electronic and arms manufacturer. Hachette bought a national radio station, Europe One, earlier this year in an evident attempt to create a multimedia power.

Hachette's purchase fits into the government's plan of enabling French companies to grow big enough to join in the fierce international competition expected in the television entertainment business in the future.

But to the opponents of the government's plan, the sale of TF1, particularly if it goes to Mr. Hersant, would amount to a great increase in the power of a publishing group that already is solidly supportive of the conservatives.

Mr. Hersant, a conservative member of Parliament, has used his major newspaper, *Le Figaro*, to criticize the Socialists.

Hachette is viewed here as less political than the Hersant group. But many say it is likely to interfere with its programming when, shortly after being acquired by Hachette, Europe One dismissed a commentator, Jean-François Kahn, for opposing the TF1 sale while on the air.

Another aspect of the privatization debate is the widespread belief in France that commercial television is bad television. The French have a tradition of seeing the state as a guarantor of cultural quality.

Italian Says U.S. Delay on Evidence Forced Release of Hijacking Planner

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Service

ROME — Antonio Badini, Prime Minister Bettino Craxi's foreign policy adviser, testified Tuesday that Italy allowed Mohammed Abbas, the accused mastermind behind the hijacking of the Achille Lauro cruise liner, to leave the country because the United States had failed to submit sufficient proof to justify his arrest.

Appearing in Genoa before a criminal court trying 15 persons, including 10 in absentia, Mr. Badini explained why his government had refused to arrest Mr. Abbas. An American invalid, Leon Klinghoffer, was murdered during the hijacking.

Mr. Abbas, 37, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Front, a faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization headed by Yasser Arafat, came under Italian jurisdiction for more than two days in October after an Egyptian airliner carrying him, a key aide and the four Palestinian hijackers was forced by U.S. Navy jets to land at the Sigonella air base in Sicily.

The Egyptian Boeing 737 was carrying Mr. Abbas and the others to Tunis. Mr. Arafat had promised a trial of the hijackers, who had surrendered after the Achille Lauro docked at Port Said, Egypt.

The Italian decision to release Mr. Abbas on the ground that the United States had not substantiated his guilt and because the Palestinian leader was technically protected by being aboard an Egyptian plane on an official mission that was allegedly forced to land in Italy.

That decision was protested by the Reagan administration. The U.S. action against the airliner almost brought about the collapse of the Craxi government.

Mr. Badini insisted Tuesday that when the government had allowed Mr. Abbas to leave Italy for Yugoslavia, the United States had offered unprovable circumstantial evidence of his involvement in the hijacking. The Italian government "already knew" this, he said, but lacked evidence to hold him.

Mr. Abbas is the center of the trial of the hijackers who murdered Mr. Klinghoffer as the ship lay off the coast of Syria. The hijackers had diverted the ship there to seek help to bargain for the exchange of the ship's passengers and crew for 50 Palestinians in Israeli prisons.

After the hijackers turned themselves over to Mr. Abbas in Egypt, Mr. Badini told Judge Lino Monteverde, Mr. Abbas was believed to be the PLO appointed mediator to end the hijacking. The ship was seized off the coast of Egypt as it was on a Mediterranean cruise with more than 400 passengers and crew.


Italian prosecutors interrogating the four hijackers, who were arrested at Sigonella, have since established that Mr. Abbas was the mastermind, organizer and leader of the hijacking.

"We knew at the time only that Abbas had offered his good offices as a sort of intermediary," Mr. Badini said.

■ U.S. and Italy Sign Accord

The United States and Italy signed an agreement Tuesday to pool intelligence resources in a fight against international terrorism, Reuters reported from Rome.

The agreement, signed by Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d and Interior Minister Oscar Luigi Scalfaro, extended a 1984 accord on collaboration against drug trafficking and organized crime to cover terrorism.



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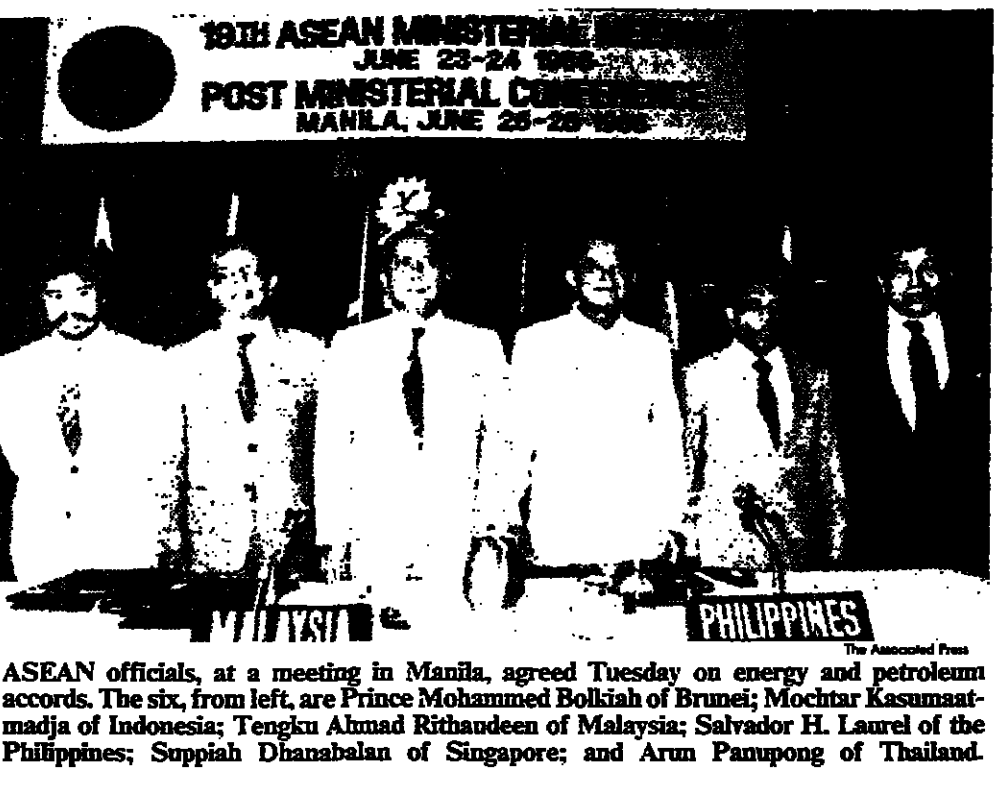
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ASEAN officials, at a meeting in Manila, agreed Tuesday on energy and petroleum accords. The six, from left, are Prince Mohammed Bolkiah of Brunei; Mochtar Kusumaatmadja of Indonesia; Tengku Ahmad Rithauden of Malaysia; Salvador H. Laurel of the Philippines; Suppiah Dhanabalan of Singapore; and Arun Panupong of Thailand.

ASEAN Ponders Nuclear-Free Status

Despite U.S. Warning, Group Moves Toward Arms Ban

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — Officials of six non-Communist countries in Southeast Asia have been asked to speed up the drafting of a treaty to make the region a nuclear weapons-free zone.

Foreign ministers of ASEAN, the Association of Southeast Nations, said in a communiqué on Tuesday at the end of their annual meeting that the officials had been instructed to draft the treaty as soon as possible.

But the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, warned that creation of a nuclear-free zone in Asia would be a mistake.

Speaking in Singapore before leaving for Manila via Brunei, he said nuclear-armed and powered U.S. forces helped preserve a regional balance of power against Soviet forces.

"He told a press conference, 'The nuclear capability is a very important force for stability in this part of the world as well as elsewhere.'"

Mr. Shultz added that as long as the Soviet Union has nuclear weapons, the United States would have to maintain counterbalancing forces.

The secretary of state will meet the Philippine president, Corason C. Aquino, on Wednesday and ASEAN ministers on Thursday and Friday, ASEAN links Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Under a long-standing agreement, the Philippines allows U.S. forces unhindered access to air, naval and communication bases.

The bases underpin the American military presence in Southeast Asia, the Southwest Pacific and the Indian Ocean. But the agreement is due to expire in 1991 and the Aquino government will not say if it will be renewed.

Mr. Shultz is also scheduled to hold talks in Manila this week with New Zealand's prime minister, David Lange, on Wellington's plan to push legislation through Parliament in August formalizing a ban first imposed in February last year on nuclear-armed or powered warships from New Zealand waters.

The United States is strongly opposed to the legislation, saying it breaches New Zealand's obligations under the Australian, New Zealand, and U.S. mutual defense pact known as ANZUS.

The ban stops U.S. naval vessels from making port calls in New Zealand because the Pentagon refuses for security reasons to say which of its ships are carrying nuclear weapons and which are not.

The Shultz-Lange talks will be the first high-level contact between the two governments since the United States cut almost all defense ties with New Zealand after the port ban.

But diplomats do not expect any mutually acceptable compromise to emerge.

They said the interest of several ASEAN countries, notably Indonesia and Malaysia, in a nuclear weapons-free zone for Southeast Asia would add to Washington's concern about the spread of "anti-nuclear allergy" to other parts of the Asia-Pacific area where the United States has a number of important military alliances.

Indonesia's foreign minister, Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, said on Tuesday that the almost-completed South Pacific nuclear-free zone treaty supported by Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and most of the independent and self-governing island-states in the South Pacific had given "a tremendous boost" to moves to create a similar arrangement in Southeast Asia.

Alleged Smuggler Of U.S. High Tech Is Sent For Trial

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — A West German, listed by the U.S. Customs Service as one of the 10 most wanted smugglers of U.S. high technology to the Soviet Union and the East bloc, has been extradited from Britain to stand trial here, the U.S. attorney's office said.

Werner Bruchhausen, 39, is the first accused technology smuggler extradited to the United States, the Customs Service said Monday. He was arrested in Britain in May last year and held at U.S. request.

Mr. Bruchhausen was indicted by a U.S. grand jury last year on 16 counts of wire fraud in connection with charges of illegally exporting technology through several California and two West German corporations that he controlled.

He is accused of telling American manufacturers that he was buying the equipment for use in Arizona, Alaska and California, then sending it abroad while making false declarations to the U.S. Customs Service.

According to evidence at a trial of two associates named in an indictment five years ago, one of Mr. Bruchhausen's companies bought more than \$10.5 million worth of electronic, surveillance and communications systems between 1977 and 1980.



Anibal Cavaco Silva

Vote of Confidence Set in Portugal

LISBON — The minority government of Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva will seek a vote of confidence after a two-day debate on its policies that will begin Wednesday, Mr. Cavaco Silva said Monday night.

The leftist opposition parties met separately Tuesday to plan strategy for the debate in the Assembleia da Republica that could topple Portugal's Social Democratic government, which has been in power for seven months.

The center-right administration holds only 88 of the 250 assembly seats, and a defeat on the vote of confidence would lead automatically to its fall. If no other government could be formed, a general election would have to be held.

"The executive is trying to get a second wind," said the Communist Party assembly leader, Carlos Brito. He said that his party, which commands 38 seats, would vote against the Social Democrats.

The Socialist Party probably will cast a vote of no confidence, according to a deputy, Jorge Lacaio. He said that "this government has acted with notable arrogance towards parliament, forgetting that a minority administration's first duty is to maintain stability through consensus."

Officials of the center-left Democratic Renewal Party, which plays a pivotal role in the assembly, said that their 45 deputies would have free choice.

Mr. Cavaco Silva's decision to seek a vote of confidence was announced in a televised address to the nation. The decision stemmed from the assembly's rejection Friday of a government request for an immediate right to ease rigid laws on the hiring and dismissal of workers.

The vote likely will be close, although political analysts said that the government had a good chance of winning with Christian Democratic support if Democratic Renewal Party deputies abstained.

The analysts also said that the main opposition parties appeared to be in no condition to wage an election campaign.

The Socialist Party is still without a leader following the resignation of Mario Lopes Soares, who was elected president in February, and the new Democratic Renewal Party is waiting to see whether the former president, Antonio Ramalho Eanes, around whom the party was formed, will accept its leadership.

Portugal has had 16 governments in 12 years. Mr. Cavaco Silva said that if a new election were necessary, the blame would lie with the opposition.

Doctors Find Alcohol Ban Bad, for Doctors

The Associated Press

SCARBOROUGH, England — What's good for patients isn't always good for doctors, physicians decided here Tuesday.

The British Medical Association, which last year approved banning the promotion and advertising of alcohol, looked at the issue differently when its lawyers advised that the policy meant that doctors could no longer drink on association premises.

By a show of hands, the conference voted for a policy of "sensible drinking" and for government health warnings against excessive alcohol consumption.

The delegates, representing 74,000 doctors, also voted against doing away with their own wine club. "I can't say how shocked I am," Dr. Fay Wilson of Birmingham said in reaction.

WORLD BRIEFS

Thai Island Is Patrolled After Rioting

BANGKOK (UPI) — Troops and reinforced police units patrolled a resort island of Phuket on Tuesday, after protesters burned down a steel refinery and set fire to a luxury hotel Monday.

"Everything has quieted down," Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda said of the situation on Phuket, 530 miles (about 850 kilometers) south of Bangkok. He said police would investigate the protests. The demonstrators were protesting the planned opening of a plant to refine bauxite, a heat-resistant metal used for computer parts, nuclear reactors and missile warheads — from the slag of local tin mines.

Officials said a damage estimate was still being prepared, but 71 newspapers put losses at \$95 million. At least 40 people have been arrested and charged with arson and malicious damage to property. Schools and banks were closed Tuesday as more than 1,000 troops joined the police from three neighboring provinces to enforce a state of emergency on the island.

U.S. House Adopts Daylight Time Bill

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The House of Representatives on Tuesday adopted a bill extending daylight-saving time for three weeks in April and sent it to President Ronald Reagan for his signature. The House acted by accepting on a voice vote a Senate-passed bill that included daylight time extension.

Starting in 1987, daylight time would begin on the first Sunday in April, rather than on the last Sunday in April as set by current law. Daylight time would continue to end each year on the last Sunday in October.

Supporters said the bill would save energy, reduce crime and make driving safer. Opponents said it would make work more difficult for farmers and endanger children going to school.

Jakarta Is Said to Mistreat Detainees

LONDON (AFP) — The Indonesian government has arrested about 200 Moslem activists since 1984 on charges of subversion or terrorism, the government has subjected many to "cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment in detention and often has denied them a fair trial, Amnesty International said in a report prepared for release Wednesday.

The human rights group alleged that the prisoners were abused by "beating, kicking and intimidation, including threats on their lives." The prisoners were arrested in connection with a Moslem rally in September 1984 at Tanjung Priok, north of Jakarta, that was crushed by government troops, the report said. It said at least 30 demonstrators were killed.

The report said several of the people arrested had not attended the rally and were detained solely for their religious beliefs.

Workers Strike at 3 French Shipyards

PARIS (Reuters) — About 7,000 French workers went on a one-day strike at three shipyards Tuesday in what is expected to be a struggle to save their jobs in the face of government cutbacks, union officials said.

The yards, at Dunkerque on the North Sea and Seynes and La Ciotat on the Mediterranean, belong to Chantiers du Nord et de la Mediterranee, one of France's two main shipbuilding companies.

The company announced earlier Tuesday that, because of cuts in government subsidies, it was no longer able to pay its bills. A French commercial court is expected to decide whether to put the company in receivership or liquidation.

Haig Considering Race for Presidency

WASHINGTON (AP) — Alexander M. Haig Jr., secretary of state in the Reagan administration in 1981-82, says he probably will run for president in 1988, The Washington Times reported Tuesday.

"I know I'm the darkest of the dark horses in a field of at least a dozen on the Republican side," the newspaper quoted Mr. Haig, 61, as saying Monday. "But I happen to believe that the race is wide open."

Mr. Haig, a four-star general, was White House chief of staff under President Richard M. Nixon. Later, he was supreme commander of North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces in Europe.



Alexander M. Haig Jr.

U.K. Gets \$10 Million SDI Contract

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Pentagon awarded Britain a \$10 million contract for research related to a space-based defense of Western Europe against nuclear missiles, it was announced Tuesday.

The contract awarded to the British Defense Ministry is the biggest received by Britain since it agreed in December to participate in a Strategic Defense Initiative, the U.S. research effort on a space-based defense. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and his British counterpart, George Younger, jointly announced the signing of the contract.

The contract, which the Defense Ministry will parcel out to British companies, is for study of what a ground-based and space-based SDI system must include in order to defend Western Europe from missile attack. Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Younger also announced that a \$4.5-million contract was awarded to Culham Laboratories of Abingdon for development of negative ion sources for use in neutral particle beam systems.

For the Record

A Malaysian was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment Tuesday for the killing of two French policemen in an ambush three years ago in the French Pacific territory of New Caledonia. Sylvestre Nemoura, 54, was convicted at a trial in Noumea.

South Korea and the U.S.-led UN Command turned down Tuesday North Korean call for three-way talks on the military situation in the peninsula. They said Pyongyang should instead agree to reopen civilian contacts it broke off in January.

The United States will conduct an underground nuclear test at its Nevada Test Site on Wednesday, the Energy Department said.

About 600 pilots and engineers of the Greek national airline, Olympic Airways, ended an 11-day strike Tuesday over a 6 percent raise, the pilot union announced. The government said it was willing to talk on "every issue except economic issues."

Spanish fishermen demanding access to French waters lifted a week-long blockade of fish imports from other EC countries but Spanish stockbreeders announced a protest against EC meat imports.

Law School Deans Urge Senate to Rebuff Reagan On Circuit Court Choice

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Deans of more than 30 of the nation's most prestigious law schools are urging the Senate to reject the judicial nomination of an Indiana lawyer whose legal background and conservative politics have come under fire.

In a letter released Tuesday, deans from Harvard, Yale, New York University and other law schools said that the lawyer, Daniel Manion, is not qualified for a post on the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago.

Mr. Manion's nomination has come the focus of a heated battle between the administration and Senate Democrats over the quality of President Ronald Reagan's nominees to the U.S. bench.

In a radio speech over the weekend, the president urged that Mr. Manion be confirmed in a vote expected later this week and accused his critics of "partisanship."

Administration officials acknowledged privately that Mr. Manion could become the first of a president's judicial nominees to be rejected by the full Senate.

In a draft of the letter, the deans of Mr. Manion did not meet criteria for "scholarship, legal acumen, professional achievement, and fidelity to the law and commitment to our Constitution."

Denny Brislley, a White House spokesman, said the White House would not comment on the letter, but there had been an opportunity to review it.

Senate Democrats hope the letter, which was addressed to the Senate leadership, will lead many undecided senators to vote against the nomination. It is also expected to be signed by law deans from 30 law schools, including the University of Michigan and Northwestern University.

The deans endorsing the letter present public and private schools across the country, including the law schools at the City University of New York, Emory Uni-

versity in Atlanta, the University of Arizona, the University of Vermont and the University of Idaho.

In the past, critics of the nomination have said Mr. Manion lacked extensive experience in U.S. courts and had not served as a leading counsel in a federal trial. They have also questioned his ties to the political work of his father, a founder of the ultraconservative John Birch Society.

Asked if the administration would continue to push for the nomination, Patrick Korten, a Justice Department spokesman, answered, "You bet," adding, "the deans are entitled to their views, but fortunately they did not determine the outcome of the last election."

In a separate letter to senators dated last week and released Monday, 50 unions and other large organizations announced that they would also fight Mr. Manion's appointment.

"We base our opposition on his failure to demonstrate that he possesses the level of experience and professional competence to merit confirmation to this important court," the letter said.

Among the organizations that signed the letter were the American Jewish Congress, the Communications Workers of America, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights and the National Organization for Women.

In a third letter, the deans of two other prominent law schools, Gerhard Casper of the University of Chicago and Robert H. Muddheim of the University of Pennsylvania, also urged defeat of Mr. Manion's nomination.

In his speech, the president defended his judicial nominations and denounced criticism of his choices.

He said Mr. Manion had become a victim of purely ideological attacks. "Let's be honest," Mr. Reagan said. "The real objection to Dan Manion is that he doesn't conform to the liberal ideology of some senators."



Police take cover outside the Beverly Hills jewelry store where a gunman held five hostages.

3 Killed in Siege at Beverly Hills Store

Los Angeles Times Service

BEVERLY HILLS, California — A gunman who held five hostages for more than 13 hours was captured when he stepped out of a Beverly Hills jewelry store after three persons were killed in the siege, the police said.

A police spokesman said Monday night that two of the hostages were killed "execution style" inside the store and a third was fatally wounded outside.

The standoff started at 10 A.M. Monday during an attempted robbery. A gunman took five employees hostage at Van Cleef & Arpels Inc., on the shopping street of North Rodeo Drive. The police said 12 to 15 other employees set off silent alarms and fled as the gunman entered.

During the siege, the gunman and two hostages — the store's general manager, Hugh Skinner, and a

saleswoman, Ann Halperin — spoke to the police and to news media by phone. The others inside were an armed security guard, a porter and another saleswoman.

The gunman said by phone he took the hostages when he saw the police pull up. He said he had stabbed the security guard because "the man was talking back to me," adding, "I asked him to keep his mouth shut. He failed to obey my orders."

After a day of negotiations, the standoff ended at 11:25 P.M. when shots and the sound of either concussion grenades or tear gas shells were heard. The police said they saw the suspect, known only as John, had been injured but did say that he had been taken into custody.

"Somebody came out" of the store, the police spokesman said,

but the police had not been moving in at the time.

The police said that during the negotiations the gunman had made a "variety of demands." Shortly after 3:30 P.M., the police, holding bulletproof shields, left bags containing bread, sandwich meat and soft drinks outside the store's front door at the gunman's request, but the food was not picked up.

In a phone call to a television newsroom, the man had requested that a TV crew be sent to interview him and that a TV monitor be provided so that he could see what was taking place outside the store. The police denied his request.

He told the TV station that he attempted to rob the store because he thought the jeweler had sold him fake jewelry "a long time ago."

"My intention was to take the jewelry and leave with nobody hurt," the man said by phone. "It didn't work out that way."

U.S. Agencies Compete For Role on Chernobyl

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — An unusual bureaucratic battle is under way in the U.S. government over which agency would finance and supervise any official U.S. participation in a Soviet medical and environmental follow-up to the Chernobyl nuclear accident, according to Reagan administration officials.

Those vying for such a role include the Department of Energy, the National Institutes of Health and the National Academy of Sciences, each of which has a different motive to study the most extensive radiation exposure in 41 years.

More is involved than running a few long-term studies. Relatively little data exist about the effects of radiation on large populations. The Chernobyl exposure was the most serious since the United States used atomic bombs at Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945.

"This is a unique opportunity to gather data that would be helpful to all mankind," an official said. "Up to 100,000 people were exposed to a variety of radiation levels, and to track their health effects over a long term would be invaluable."

Complicating the U.S. situation, however, is the fact that there is an agreement between Moscow and the U.S. citizen, Dr. Robert P. Gale, for a joint study of the medical and biological consequences of Chernobyl.

On June 6, Dr. Gale, the Los Angeles surgeon who performed bone marrow transplants in Moscow on Chernobyl victims, signed an agreement with Dr. Andrei Vorobiov, a corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences.

The agreement did not specify who would organize the study, but Dr. Gale said in an interview that "the Soviets made clear they were interested in a scientific, collegial relationship and not a government one."

Dr. Gale said, however, that the study, which would log the cases of up to 130,000 persons in computer banks and provide for regular, documented medical examinations over 30 years, should be organized

quickly "because a lot of data is already disappearing."

The Russians say they have already begun the process. In a radio interview earlier this month, Leonid Ilin, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, said each of the roughly 100,000 people evacuated from inside the 18-mile (30-kilometer) area around Chernobyl was examined for possible radiation, including blood and thyroid gland tests for radioactive iodine.

State Department officials said they realized they would have to deal with Dr. Gale, but one added, "We are uncertain about Gale's agreement... and have not reached any conclusion about it."

Before and after Dr. Gale's agreement was announced, officials from interested U.S. agencies made direct proposals to Moscow through various channels or the State Department. So far, none has received a positive response.

The reason for the Department of Energy's interest is obvious, given the U.S. reactor safety program. The department's biomedical group has supervised the medical follow-up for 32 years on Marshall Islanders who were exposed to fallout from a hydrogen bomb test.

The National Academy of Sciences has supervised the U.S. portion of the Hiroshima-Nagasaki victims studies that began in 1945. An official there said the academy's president, Dr. Frank Press, sent a message several weeks ago to Yevgeni P. Velikhov, vice president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Press proposed to work out a follow-up program with a series of U.S.-Soviet workshops or conferences under an existing agreement between the two academies. Mr. Velikhov, who has been directing the scientific side of the Chernobyl cleanup, has yet to respond, the official said.

State Department officials are trying to arrange a unified U.S. position, and a spokesman said it might be completed next week.

The rivalry is intense. A National Academy of Sciences official emphasized that "Gale, as a surgeon, had no experience in epidemiology" — the statistical study of the incidence and distribution of disease in a society.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Scientific Knowledge Is Not Widely Known

Roughly half of all Americans believe that unidentified flying objects carry visitors from outer space and think that some people have lucky numbers, according to a survey conducted for the National Science Foundation by Jon D. Miller of the Public Opinion Laboratory at Northern Illinois University. The theory of evolution is accepted by 47 percent of Americans but rejected by nearly as many, 46 percent, with the remaining 7 percent not sure.

Mr. Miller said that almost two-thirds of all Americans read astrology reports periodically and that 15 percent read them regularly. While three in five rejected astrology as "not at all scientific," almost two in five said it had scientific merit.

One third or fewer said they could approximate a clear dictionary definition of a molecule, of radiation and of DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid. Mr. Miller said his findings were the latest indictment of the failure of the public precollege educational system to prepare Americans for an increasingly scientific and technological world.

Short Takes

"At ease! If you've got 'em, smoke 'em." For decades, those words from a drill sergeant signaled a brief break for the army's GIs. No longer, says U.S. News & World Report magazine. The first armed service to take measures in line with the Defense Department's anti-smoking drive, the army has banned smoking in the ranks and in military offices, barracks, vehicles and aircraft, except for designated areas. About 52 percent of soldiers smoke, and the army



TWINNED AGAIN — Mark Newman, left, and Jerry Levey, twins adopted separately 32 years ago at the age of five days, were reunited in Tinton Falls, New Jersey, because each works for a volunteer fire department in his hometown and friends noticed the resemblance.

says it wants to cut this figure in half by 1990.

A federal appeals court in San Francisco has ruled that the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service cannot forbid aliens from working while they are free on bond during deportation proceedings, which can take years. Patricia Perille of Catholic Social Services of San Francisco, one of the lawyers in the case, said the ruling affected "thousands and thousands of people." The court said the government's authority was limited to "conditions which tend to ensure the alien's appearance at future deportation proceedings."

Princeton is the name of a great university in New Jersey and the elegant, leafy town around it. In recent years companies and residential developments miles away have adopted the name: Princeton Meadows, Princeton Chase, Princeton Corporate Center and on and on. Mayor Barbara Sigmond of Princeton Borough has sued to stop commercial exploitation of the name. "If they would pay the town a royalty every time they used the name — or misused it, more exactly — I wouldn't mind so much," she said.

The percentage of people killed on U.S. highways dropped last year to 2.45 per 100 million vehicle miles of travel, "the lowest level in history," according to Elizabeth Hanford Dole, the U.S. secretary of transportation. The 1984 rate was 2.58. Mrs. Dole said there were 51,091 traffic deaths in 1980, 44,257 in 1984 and 43,800 in 1985. With the current campaign against drunk driving, alcohol-related traffic fatalities have declined 25 percent in five years.

Superman of the comic books is being promoted in his Clark Kent persona from reporter to feature writer or columnist, according to DC Comics. This prompted The New York Times to editorialize: "There's a still better choice. Why not equip the new Clark Kent/Superman to move bureaucratic mountains without even taking off his glasses? Why not let him assail injustice without leaving his desk?" In other words, said The Times: "Give him the convictions of his courage. Make Clark Kent an editorial writer."

—Compiled by
ARTHUR HIGBEE

U.S. House Approves Electronic Privacy Act

By Mary Thornton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has approved a major revision of the nation's wiretap laws to extend the constitutional protection against unreasonable search and seizure to high-technology communications using computers, cellular phones and satellites.

The legislation, approved Monday in a voice vote without opposition, had strong bipartisan backing, as well as the support of industry and consumer groups, civil libertarians and the Reagan administration.

Known as the Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1986, the bill is the first major revision of the 1968 Wiretap Act, which prohibits eavesdropping on conventional telephone and mail communications without a warrant from a judge.

The legislation, introduced by Representative Robert W. Kastenmeier, a Wisconsin Democrat who is chairman of the House Judiciary subcommittee on civil liberties, culminates two years of study. It is designed to deal with technology that was not available at the time of the 1968 law.

Identical legislation is pending in the Senate.

A report released last October by the congressional Office of Technology Assessment concluded that "the existing statutory framework and judicial interpretations" failed to "adequately cover new and emerging electronic surveillance technologies."

The office found that the number of instances of monitoring and wiretaps approved by federal courts in 1984 was the highest ever. It warned that "many innovations in electronic surveillance technology" available to law enforcement agencies "have outstripped constitutional and statutory protections, leaving areas in which there is currently no legal protection" against "new surveillance devices."

The report, which included a survey of federal agencies, showed that some of them already were taking advantage of the legal loopholes. For example, five agencies said they planned to monitor or intercept electronic mail, and another agency said it had already taken such action.

Three agencies reported that they were already intercepting cellular phone communications, and two others had plans to begin such monitoring. The survey did not include the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency or the Defense Intelligence Agency.

The communications affected by the legislation will range from computer messages and data transmissions to electronic fund transfers and cellular telephone conversations.

Michael Cavanaugh, executive director of the Electronic Mail Association, estimated that five million Americans use electronic mail, either through commercial networks owned by companies such as MCI Communications Corp. and GTE Telnet, or through corporate networks linked by computer terminals and telephone lines.

The legislation would require law officials to secure a court-approved search warrant in order to obtain a computer message within six months of its generation, and a subpoena after that period elapsed.

Federal agents would be allowed to intercept "electronic communications" only by using a court order obtained by persuading a judge that the interception might provide evidence of a felony.

The legislation does not deal with "cordless" telephones that use a low-frequency radio signal that can be picked up on FM radio receivers.

The bill gained major support from the federal law enforcement community because of provisions making it easier to obtain court-approved wiretaps. It expands the category of crimes for which a wiretap may be approved.

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HILTON INTERNATIONAL EUROPE

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Economic Navigation

Fifteen years ago, seeing high unemployment and mediocre prospects, the governments of the industrialized countries would have rushed to change both. Today their approach is what a British chancellor with seafaring roots once called "steady as she rolls." In due course the ship will right itself.

Discretionary macroeconomic policy — switching the levers between stop and go as the economy changes pace — often did as much harm as good in the 1960s and early '70s. When the vessel listed toward recession, all hands rushed to the other rail, where the waves of inflation engulfed them. The approach is more cautious now because governments are supremely conscious of the difficulty of judging just what effect will come from a change in taxes or public expenditure, or in interest rates or monetary aggregates, particularly in a world in which what happens in one country has immediate repercussions abroad.

So governments set themselves medium-term targets for the growth of money supply, which nobody well understands, or for reducing state spending and taxes, on the basis of unproven assumptions. They eschew policy changes to correct inconveniences like rising unemployment, which arrive *en route* but which they believe to be temporary.

The new approach has been followed by a fall in inflation. How far the credit should be given to the shift of policy toward medium-term targets is a moot point. Many observers would ascribe the

change rather to a strengthened determination to root out inflation by restricting demand — creating conditions that make it increasingly hard for industry to raise prices or for labor to force up wage costs. The reverse side of the coin has been a vast rise in joblessness, the decline of commodity prices on which so many poor countries depend for their earnings and a progressive retreat from free trade as each rich country seeks to export its unemployment to its neighbors.

In theory, it all comes right in the end. The American economy — currently looking a little sick — recovers as, after the fall of the dollar, exports rise and imports shrink and the animal spirits of business revive. The other rich countries, inspired by stable prices, experience an automatic welling-up of personal spending and capital outlays which more than make up for faltering foreign markets — a collective act of self-livelihood.

But the indicators have been weak for months and do not yet herald the upturn that governments are forecasting.

The world does not need a vast shift toward reflationary policies, which could be counterproductive. But before the northern summer ends it may need some shift. Governments should prepare contingency plans in full knowledge of what others intend. (Without that knowledge they would do too little or too much.) Above all, they should recognize that flexibility within a medium-term strategy is not necessarily a sign of weakness.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Alarm About Panama

Alarming reports about Panama are a timely reminder that official corruption and drug trafficking can threaten U.S. security in the Western Hemisphere as surely as direct political gains by Soviet clients.

Fidel Castro of Cuba and Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua are the heirs of corrupt authoritarianism who so demoralized public life as to inspire revolution and reduce politics to a test of brute force. That is not yet the prospect in Panama, but the potential exists, as has been shown in a series of disturbing articles in *The New York Times* by Seymour Hersh. The questions thus raised have been usefully underlined by Senator Jesse Helms and anonymous members of the intelligence community.

Panama, site of the canal and headquarters of the U.S. Southern Command, represents an obvious, vital U.S. interest. Two decades ago, when that interest seemed menaced by Panamanian agitation over the canal's formal ownership, the United States set out to negotiate a treaty reconciling both countries' needs. Some in the United States worried about this accommodation because the Panamanian strongman at that time, General Omar Torrijos, was a populist and a friend of Fidel Castro. However, U.S. diplomats found him trustworthy and finally produced an agreement.

But General Torrijos died in a plane crash in 1981 and the current military leader, Manuel Antonio Noriega, apparently lacks his redeeming virtues. Washington

soon received credible reports about links to big narcotics traffickers. Moreover, while democracy became the hemisphere's dominant trend, the Noriega regime seemed resolved to be a conspicuous exception.

Washington pressed for presidential elections in 1984. When the candidate supported by General Noriega and the White House lost, the general rigged the results and Washington acquiesced. How could the general fail to take this acquiescence as a broader endorsement?

And then the maneuver backfired. The new president soon showed too much investigatory zeal in a murder linked to the general and was himself dumped. Since then Panama has plainly been run by the military and its leader has been accused not only of electoral fraud and the cover-up of a murder, but also of selling U.S. secrets to Cuba and profiting from drug smuggling.

The immediate questions are obvious: How can Washington promote democracy and narcotics control in Central America while it is compromised by ties to General Noriega? And how could it disengage from its regime without jeopardizing its own interests in Panama? The disclosures also point again to a deeper lesson: that the pursuit of strategic interests and of democracy are not contradictory. Entrusting vital foreign stakes to corrupt leaders may momentarily appear as clever realpolitik, but it usually explodes in crisis.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Suddenly in parts of the press and television in the United States there is a retelling of the more or less familiar story of Panama's strongman, Manuel Antonio Noriega, accused drug trafficker, weapons peddler, murderer, double agent (spying for both the United States and Cuba), election fixer and coup maker. Interesting details have come to light, but even more intriguing are the possible explanations of why the term is occurring and of whose interest it serves.

The more innocent explanation is that the information took on a shape so ominous and undeniable that the U.S. intelligence agencies collecting it and the political bureau receiving it could not keep it to themselves. Washington was caught between a U.S. habit of winking at local foibles so as to enjoy the strategic comforts of close association with Panama, and its growing worry that the general's misrule was threatening to undermine the U.S. interest in the stability of Panama and its great canal.

A darker explanation is that elements on the U.S. right who have never reconciled themselves to the Panama Canal treaties are pumping out damaging information about General Noriega in order to make a case for going back on the U.S. treaty commitment

to turn over the canal to Panama in the year 2000. Senator Jesse Helms, the North Carolina Republican who has used his Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee to air some of the charges, allows that "it may be entirely necessary down the road" for the United States to try to assume power over the Panama Canal again. An odd political matchup is taking place in Washington: conservatives whose interest is to demonstrate Panamanian frailty, liberals appalled by General Noriega's human rights record.

In this murky scene, two things are clear. General Noriega, who presides over a system that does not permit a fair judgment of the shocking charges against him, does not have a mandate from the Panamanian people and must allow the country's admittedly frail and uncertain democratic process to get back on its feet. Meanwhile, the United States — and that means Congress, too — cannot afford to give the slightest substance to the notion of revising the canal treaties. That way lies a cynical cultivation of instability in Panama and a threat to the strategic assets that the United States removed from risk precisely by the treaties that some would now casually reconsider.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Breakthroughs for Farmers

Conventional wisdom has it that if agricultural production in developing countries is to reach desired levels, farmers need higher prices for their crops. Higher prices, however, can mean an increase in the price of food in the marketplace. This can raise the cost of living to an unacceptable level for many poor urban dwellers who form a volatile political group capable of toppling governments. John Mellor, director of the International Food Policy Research Institute, addresses this dilemma.

He does not minimize the importance of

higher prices. But research has indicated that they are not necessarily the only or the all-important factor in getting increased production. The bottom line for the farmer, he says, is not just the price received for the crops but the amount of money he (or probably she) is able, finally, to pocket. Technological breakthroughs (such as the miracle rice and wheat varieties in Asia, or new maize or sorghum varieties in the offing for Africa) that will permit the farmer to produce crops more cheaply and still leave him/her with a respectable return for work done may well be the all-important factor.

— World Development Forum (Washington).

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Time for Straight Talk on Arms Control

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — President Reagan now describes the recent Soviet arms control proposals as a "serious effort" and calls for the United States and the Soviet Union to "leave behind suspicion between our peoples and replace it with understanding."

Never mind that this is the same president who has often used some very different language about the Russians and their regime. It seems invidious to repeat that language.

These are also the Moscow proposals that were repeatedly brushed aside by Reagan administration leaders as mere propaganda.

The administration has said in sequence that the SALT-2 treaty is dead, that the United States will

Zigzag talk increases the suspicion that Washington is scheming to confuse.

no longer observe its limitations, that it is not dead but just stopped existing because of Soviet violations, that the United States will not build more nuclear weapons than the Soviets do, and that Washington's purpose is not to undermine SALT-2 but to go on to dismantling more weapons under a new, more rigorous treaty.

It has said it will abide by the anti-ballistic missile treaty, that the treaty is elastic and can accommodate "star wars" development, that it doesn't like the Soviet request for a commitment not to denounce the ABM treaty for 15 to 20 years. It refuses to negotiate on ending nuclear tests.

Last winter, before most of this, a Soviet official who is supposed to be something of an expert on America asked seriously if Washington were deter-

mined to bewilder and disorient Mikhail Gorbachev with conflicting policy statements.

Now, after the initially cold responses to Mr. Gorbachev's latest proposals, some of them echoing previous American offers, Soviet officials turn around the quip that the British foreign secretary, Geoffrey Howe, made tellingly about Moscow more than a year ago. "Washington," they say, "won't take yes for an answer."

Russians are prone to suspect conspiracies; their history is studied with plots. They are probably going too far if they suppose that there is a special team in some underground Washington situation room masterminding contradictory policy statements so Moscow won't know what to think.

The surface evidence does not require a great stretch of the imagination, though, to conclude that somebody somewhere is busy making sure that questions about a confusion plot.

Others wonder whether Washington is engaged in unusually clever negotiating tactics to reach a dramatically important compromise, reversing the arms race and reassuring the nervous world.

A correspondent of the French newspaper *Le Monde* reported as equal and opposite likelihoods that Mr. Reagan does want a treaty and that he just wants to head off congressional and allied reaction to his abandonment of SALT-2.

Certainly there is no visible decision to set forth coherent, consistent, cogent statements of American policy so that both friends and adversaries could know what to expect from the United States.

It is often said that the Soviets know a great deal more about the formulation of American policy

than the United States knows about them, partly because much more information is available and partly because they train a lot of people to spend their lives studying America.

But the "white noise" that echoes all over Washington seems to make it just as hard for them to read the United States correctly as Moscow's secrecy does in blocking American analysis. Various administration spokesmen, as well as important members of Congress and people of influence, go off in so many directions that the streamers merely flap, without a prevailing wind.

Mr. Gorbachev evidently made a mistake last February when he held out for promise of "progress" before setting a date for the next summit, which he agreed in Geneva to hold with Mr. Reagan in the United States this year. His experts seemed to think that Mr. Reagan was so eager for the meeting that concessions could be extracted beforehand. Now he is caught on his preconditions and is having trouble wriggling off.

But the summit is in Mr. Gorbachev's interest, at least as much as in Mr. Reagan's, because just exchanging visits to each other's countries might help in getting messages through and understood.

There is not much chance in the circumstances that either side will "leave suspicion behind." Administration zigzag talk only serves to increase it, including the suspicion that Washington is deliberately scheming to confuse.

Marxists claim that they have a "scientific" method of analysis, and they are not much good at handling nonsense. But perplexing the Russians cannot help the United States move toward the "safer and more peaceful" world that Mr. Reagan says he wants. It is time to explode the confusion plot theory and announce clear policy.

The New York Times.

A Problem For Koreans To Resolve

By Daryl M. Pinnick

WASHINGTON — Some people have been so inspired by the fall of Ferdinand Marcos in the Philippines that they have set their sights on a new target: South Korea. The answer to the "dictatorship" of President Chun Doo Hwan, they say, is the "democratic" opposition. But the United States should refrain from taking sides in the internal debate over how to reshape South Korea's government. It can be most helpful by encouraging dialogue and moderation on both sides.

For more than a year the opposition New Korea Democratic Party and the Chun government have clashed over progress toward democratization, particularly on a demand to amend the constitution. On April 30, President Chun surprised nearly everyone by offering a major concession, calling for the formation of a constitutional revision committee to the National Assembly that would study options. Opposition leaders were caught off guard and the factions are now wrangling over this strategy. President Chun's gesture warrants a reasoned response.

The opposition is led by Kim Young Sam and Kim Dae Jung, seasoned dissidents who declare their unity and try to avoid public conflicts. But it is a marriage of political necessity. Beneath the veneer of solidarity is their long-standing rivalry which has created bitter factionalism that jeopardizes their party's ability to reach a consensus on the government's latest proposal.

Some factions support a presidential form of government, others

The ball is squarely in the opposition party's court.

cabinet system and still others a dual executive plan that would split domestic and foreign responsibilities.

Kim Young Sam has remained characteristically silent, leading some to speculate that he is seriously considering a change of strategy aimed at reaching an acceptable compromise. Kim Dae Jung, on the other hand, has proclaimed that there should be no compromise on direct presidential elections and, going one step further, has rejected the cabinet form of government. This attempt to discuss which form of government, while rejecting compromise, has cost him politically and has opened new wounds. It also damaged the opposition party's public image, reinforcing suspicions that its leaders are primarily motivated by personal ambition.

Therein lies an ironic dilemma. The opposition party's strategy is determined by powerful factional forces who have shown little regard for the popular will of party members or other citizens. Before the opposition can hope to serve the entire nation, it must first democratize itself.

The loss of control by party leaders can be seen in the increase in street violence. Although usually directed against the government, opposition rallies recently have been disrupted by radical students who attacked the party leaders as "opportunists" and "traitors to the nation."

Discontent is growing within the moderate ranks as well. Many younger and more temperate members favor compromise. The grassroots impatience of the party's rank and file could split the opposition. The U.S. policy-makers must recognize about the deadlock between the government and the opposition, but agree that the clash over constitutional reform should be worked out by South Koreans in an atmosphere free from U.S. interference.

Unnecessary involvement by the United States could jeopardize a peaceful resolution, because both sides might harden their positions in expectation of U.S. support. Washington's policy should be to continue to encourage dialogue between the government and the opposition.

South Korean legislators are convening the historic constitutional amendment committee. In Washington, meanwhile, Stephen J. Soler, the Democrat who chairs the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the U.S. Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, has said "American interests would best be served, and a political disaster in Korea avoided, by a compromise in which both the government and the opposition give up some of what they seek for the sake of progress and stability." The ball is now squarely in the opposition party's court.

The writer is a policy analyst at the Heritage Foundation's Asian Studies Center. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

A Special Relationship With Neighbor Mexico

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Every once in a while the Reagan administration thinks seriously about Mexico — for example, when it is not thinking about Nicaragua.

It pays attention if there is an earthquake in Mexico or a drug crisis or a financial crisis that might hurt U.S. banks. But most of the time it prefers to dream of faraway places, including outer space.

However, Secretary of the Treasury James Baker has been concentrating recently on Mexico because President Miguel de la Madrid has threatened to default on his \$100 billion debt. And this is a direct challenge to the so-called Baker plan of settling international economic policy on debt, exchange rates and trade by negotiation rather than confrontation.

The chances are that the International Monetary Fund will come through with a \$1.5 billion loan that will make possible another \$6 billion in credit. That will deal with the immediate crisis, but as usual it will be a short-range response to the much deeper and enduring long-range economic and social problems of that nation.

What Mexico needs is not merely another loan but a continuing partnership with the United States to help the growth of its potentially rich economy. This would require a wholly new bipartisan approach in Washington to what is called the Mexican time bomb.

For only by a dramatic expansion of its economy can Mexico deal with the menace of unemployment and underemployment, now running at more than 50 percent, and with the flight of its people and capital into the United States. Even the alarming drug traffic across the Rio Grande is at least partly the result of desperate poverty.

This has been recognized in Washington ever since World War II. Franklin Roosevelt had his

Good Neighbor Policy and John Kennedy his Alliance for Progress. Lyndon Johnson talked about a North American Common Market, and Ronald Reagan flirted momentarily with that idea when he came into the White House. But increasingly the problem has outrun the slogans and the short-term policies.

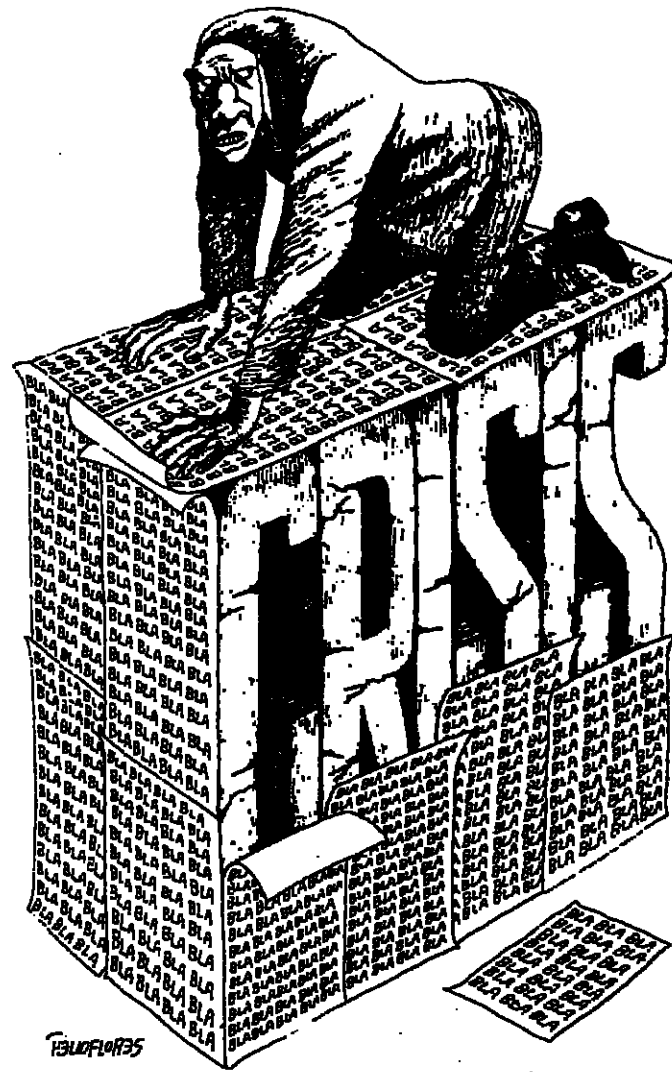
In the past the United States has dealt mainly with the effects and not with the causes of the Mexican chaos, and admittedly there are some causes that it cannot control. It cannot dictate the price of oil, which accounts for three-fifths of Mexico's foreign exchange.

It cannot control the alarming human fertility of Mexico, whose population was around 20 million at the end of the last world war and is expected to be more than 125 million by the end of the century.

It cannot even control the irresponsibility of Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina, who, like the ghouls of the Middle Ages who stripped the wounded on the battlefield, called a meeting the other day in the middle of the present crisis to announce that the Mexican election of 1982 had been a fraud and to suggest that maybe President de la Madrid should be impeached.

Fortunately, Mr. Helms' bad neighbor policy has few supporters in Washington. There are some who would rather concentrate on the political corruption and one-party government in Mexico than remember that, alone in Latin America, Mexico's one-party government has at least kept the peace and avoided a military dictatorship for more than half a century.

The United States and the international monetary organizations are justified in calling for economic reforms in Mexico before shoveling more and more billions into the mess, but there is a limit to the sacrifices the Mexicans can make in the present circumstances without



BY HELIO FLORES IN LA JORNADA (Mexico City). C&W Syndicate.

inviting violence in the streets and provoking the ancient Mexican hostility against gringos and bankers.

Washington thinks of deeper economic and philosophic questions only fitfully. They have not been given the priority they deserve. Mr. Reagan started his stewardship with a visit to Mexico, but he has talked more about the menace of Nicaragua in the last month than he has talked about the fire in the Mexican ashes in the last five years.

"If the United States has one true

special relationship with another country, that country is Mexico," William Rogers, former assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs, wrote the other day in *The Washington Post*. "A nation can choose its friends, but not its neighbors. We and Mexico are fated to live together. We had best learn to exist side by side, with civility and understanding. What injures Mexico does damage to our own national interests as well."

The New York Times.

Courage in Liberia Deserves International Support

By Larry Garber and Jeffrey B. Whalen

WASHINGTON — Dramatic changes in governments, other than through elections, are often foreshadowed by the courage of ordinary citizens who challenge the actions of repressive leaders. Recent events in Liberia indicate it may be on the brink of such a change.

In the last few weeks, ordinary citizens, as well as some judges and lawyers, thwarted efforts by the government to convict unjustly its political opponents. These actions contributed to the government's release this month of all political prisoners.

But until the Liberian government shows that it is genuinely interested in allowing open political dialogue and ensuring new fair elections, the United States should withhold further economic assistance.

After a fraudulent election last October, and a coup attempt a month later, several opposition leaders suspected of involvement in the attempted coup were jailed. In the two most notable cases, the government charged a former finance minister, Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, and two businessmen, James Holder and Robert Phillips, with treason.

Internal and external pressure forced General Samuel K. Doe to keep those trials open to the public; for the most part, they were conducted in a superficially correct manner. But behind the facade of proper procedure, the government, to ensure convictions, brazenly attempted to manipulate the process.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Kurdish Claim Denied

Jonathan C. Randall's article "Rebel Kurds in Iraq Tell of Big Gains" (May 24) was a departure from the standard that readers have come to expect from the International Herald Tribune and Mr. Randall. In reporting that rebel forces of the Kurdish Democratic Party fought and won a battle against Iraqi army units in the vicinity of Mangesh in northern Iraq, he apparently took the sole word of Masud Barzani, a rebel, as the truth.

The report does mention that "the Iraqi government has thus far said nothing about clashes" and that U.S. State Department officials "said they had not heard of fighting." The truth is that no battle took place.

I can state categorically that Mangesh and its surroundings have seen no clashes, nor have Iraqi army units in that area engaged Kurdish rebels.

It comes as no surprise that Masud Barzani, who has little or no support among the great majority of Iraqi Kurds, would claim major engagements and bold victories.

It is well known that most Iraqi Kurds are loyal subjects of the republic.

The Kurdish region in northern Iraq has for many years enjoyed extensive autonomy, in stark contrast to Iran, where the Kurds have been deprived of their basic rights. Large numbers of Kurds serve valiantly in the Iraqi armed forces.

Iraqi forces were able to liberate northern border areas from Iranian occupation without taking troops from the southern front. So it is not credible that, as Mr. Barzani claimed, Iraqi would pull troops from a major battlefield to cope with a few rebels.

KAMAL ISSA, Press Counselor, Embassy of Iraq, Washington.

Budapest Is West of East

Congratulations on Michael Zwerin's "A Central European Journey" (Weekend, June 21). I have long maintained to innumerable deaf ears that Budapest is much to the west of east. An added incentive to visit it, as evidenced in your editorial "Making Air Travel Safe" of the same date, is that neither East nor Central European airlines are terrorized.

MACK AIKEN McQUIGUE Jr., Tokyo.

1911: New Dreadnought

TRIESTE — The Viribus Unitis, the first dreadnought battleship of the Austro-Hungarian navy, was launched [on June 24]. The name Viribus Unitis was selected for the vessel at the wish of Emperor Franz Josef, and the naming ceremony was performed by Archduchess Maria Annunziata. The ceremony passed off without a hitch. The Emperor King was represented at the launch by Archduke Franz Ferdinand. The Viribus displaces 20,331 tons, and her engines develop 25,000 horsepower measured on the shafts. Her length is 151 meters and beam 27.2 meters, and she will carry 950 men. Her armament consists of twelve 30.5-centimetre (12-inch) guns, twelve 15-centimetre, eighteen 10-centimetre and two 4.7-centimetre guns. She is fitted with four torpedo tubes.

1936: Naval Treaties

TOKYO — Japan's cabinet has decided to reject the naval treaty concluded in March by the United States, France and Great Britain. It walked out of the conference in a huff when refused full parity with the United States and Britain. The qualitative limitation provision of the treaty to be inoperative in Japan's favor, the Cabinet has decided to inform Britain that it cannot accept the treaty. The agreement does not provide for quantitative limitation of fleets. Each signatory to build what it felt it needed in informed all other signatories of new additions.

LONDON — Germany has agreed to give up two of five 10,000-tonners she was entitled to build on next five years under the Anglo-German naval agreement of 1935.

INSIGHTS

World Superstar Japan May Be Poised for Long Economic Descent

Joel Kotkin covers Asia and the Pacific basin for Inc. magazine. Yoriko Kishimoto, a native of Japan, is the managing partner of Japan Pacific Associates, a California business consulting firm. Co-authors of the forthcoming "Pacific Rim Strategy," they wrote this article for The Washington Post.

By Joel Kotkin and Yoriko Kishimoto

TOKYO — Today Japan stands untested as the world's economic superstar. Its factories are the most efficient. Its corporations provide the models for a generation of managers. Japan's bankers reign as the new lords of international finance.

Yet many Japanese fear that unless there are radical changes in the fundamental objectives and strategies pursued by the nation's industrial and government leaders, Japan may begin a long descent.

"No country can enjoy prosperity forever," said Hiroshi Katoh, a former official with the Ministry of International Trade and Industry and now a leading Japanese venture capitalist. "The whole system is breaking down. We just can't go out and get the growth we used to. The feeling is that Japan is in the beginnings of a decline."

This view is not merely a reaction to the appreciation of the yen, which, unlike the oil

crises of the 1970s, was a *shokku*, or shock, caused by forces that Japan could have influenced.

Instead, today's problem is a natural and inevitable result of its selected and heretofore successful political, social and corporate systems. Japan's beggar-thy-neighbor trade policies have earned it mega-dollars, but at the price of undercutting the economic growth and irritating its prime customers.

"The key problem is that we don't want to destroy the basis of our past glory," said Jiro Tokuyama, a Japanese economist. "We just can't keep selling products to the rest of the world so successfully. We have to start experiencing the sort of things, like off-shore production, that our competitors also face. We have to change ourselves dramatically."

"The idea of Japan as No. 1 is ludicrous," said Mr. Tokuyama. "We don't have the human assets, resources or political strength to be more than, at best, a good No. 2 behind the United States."

Among executives and intellectuals from Paris to Beijing, the Japanese have replaced the West Germans and even the "ugly Americans" in being viewed as selfish economic animals. The United States is not the only trading partner preparing to, as a Japanese economist put it, "punish us for our success." France and Italy have erected barriers to Japanese cars and consumer electronics.

But most important is the resentment spreading in Japan's backyard: East Asia. Even such strong exporters as Hong Kong are finding it impossible to make headway in the Japanese market. Last year, Japan sold Hong Kong 12 times as much as it bought. But Hong Kong's garments have barely penetrated Japan.

Hong Kong is the world's largest producer of toys. Yet "you can't get anywhere with them; they won't even buy our toys," said T.W. Wong, deputy director general of the Federation of Hong Kong Industries, one of the most free-trade groups in Asia.

Given such resistance, South Korea and Taiwan, themselves facing tough protectionist legislation from the United States and Europe, are considering curbs on trade with Tokyo. Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia, once markedly pro-Japanese, has announced that Asians are no longer willing to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for Japan.

PERHAPS nowhere is this anti-Japanese resentment more pronounced than in China. Although China is the most promising market for Japan after the United States, Tokyo's traders have deeply alienated its billion potential customers.

With control of 26 percent of China's foreign trade, the Japanese characteristically created a \$9-billion trade surplus in the first nine months of 1985. This drain on China's foreign reserves led to its recent massive cutbacks on imports.

But the larger problem, Chinese officials say, is that unlike American or European businesses, Japanese companies are reluctant to share technology or scale down projects to appropriate levels. Instead, they sell completed products or set up plants with "black-box" technology. In these, the Chinese assemble parts made in Japan with technology that they are never allowed to master.

"The goal seems to be to keep us backward and buying," said Zeng Xiao Ming, manager-engineer at Beijing's Chang Feng Industry Corp.

No longer willing to be a receptacle for ever greater shipments of Japanese goods, China and other Asian nations are planning to go on the offensive.

Even before the yen *shokku*, this competition caused bankruptcies or restructurings among flagship Japanese industries, including steel, shipbuilding and electronic components. Particularly vulnerable are scores of Japanese companies that produce such low-technology exports as cutlery and dinnerware. They must justify yen-driven 30-percent price rises against hard-charging South Koreans, Taiwanese and others working in currencies that are pegged to the dollar.

Although it is rarely discussed openly with foreigners, a growing number of older executives just lose themselves in drink. Nor do the supposedly paternalistic Japanese companies

do much to help, said Yukio Yamamoto, a staff member of Alcoholics Anonymous in Tokyo. He said some well-intentioned supervisors exacerbate managers' alcoholism by offering to discuss their problems at traditional, long after-work hours drinking bouts.

Nor are things much more promising for Japan's baby-boom generation. Constituting roughly 30 percent of Japan's 120 million people, many baby boomers trained for and expected high-level jobs. Between 1960 and 1970, the number of college students in Japan grew by more than 50 percent.

But educational attainments no longer guarantee steady promotion. According to a report issued by Japan's Social Development Research Institute, in 1983 two-thirds of all college graduates had achieved the rank of division manager by the age of 54. By 2000, only 17 percent of them are expected to achieve that rank.

This is one challenge that the great Japanese trading conglomerates find difficult to solve. There has already been a growing exodus of young Japanese executives and engineers to the competition, often to Japanese subsidiaries of American corporations.

Take the case of Hisato Gotoh, an engineer. A 15-year veteran of Oki Denki in Tokyo, one of Japan's largest electronics companies, Mr. Gotoh disagreed with superiors over the need to develop new software and marketing plans for the rapidly expanding custom-chip market.

Oki's corporate bureaucracy could not adjust to the sophisticated technological and marketing challenges of the more highly customer-specific arena. So Mr. Gotoh, 38, resigned and signed on with the Japanese affiliate of LSI Logic, a Silicon Valley chipmaker.

Locked into the mentality of mass-production and export-led growth, Japanese companies are likely to continue squelching creativity to maintain traditional hierarchies. Until these basic attitudes are changed, and the Japanese allow themselves to be more than economic animals, they will "never become whole or creative again," an executive said.

PERHAPS most disturbing is the system's effect on its young. Many Japanese managers worry about the new generation of college graduates — widely known as "the reactionless generation." They are accused of lacking both the loyalty ethos of the over-40 generation and the creative drive of the baby boomers.

This passivity has its origins in the perceived near-impossibility of advancement. In 1970, 47 percent of Japanese between 20 and 24 believed life would get better, according to a government survey. Ten years later, only 33 percent felt that way. Over the same period, the percentage believing that things would get worse jumped from 3 to 13 percent.

America, too, has faced such problems of alienation among its young. But America in recent years has been renewed by immigration. It also has a vital entrepreneurial sector that provides less structure and more opportunity for young, ambitious executives.

And America, with its enormous natural resources and domestic market, does not have to achieve the same high level of human productivity necessary in a resource-poor, crowded Japan.

Japan's decline may not be readily perceivable immediately. Because of its stupendous achievements, and the continuing short-sightedness of American and European executives,

'The feeling is that Japan is in the beginnings of a decline.'

— Hiroshi Katoh, venture capitalist

Japan will reap technological and productivity advantages for years to come.

But Japanese concern about their country's ability to adjust to the future can already be seen in the decision of companies from Sanyo to Mitsubishi to locate new facilities in America and East Asia, while American companies from IBM to Compaq to Zenith have bolstered the U.S.-based manufacturing power.

"Everything in Tokyo is overpriced," said a former top official of a Japanese trading firm. "There are no more opportunities. There's no place to go but out of Japan."

While Japanese overseas investment has soared, domestic investment in plant and equipment in 1986 is expected to grow only 1 percent and decline markedly in electronics and chemicals. By contrast, South Korea's investment is expected to increase by 42.5 percent. By some measurements, Japan's industrial plant is now older than that of the United States.

One government report even predicted that off-shore production could cost Japan 560,000 jobs by 2000. There are also indications that Japan may abandon grandiose efforts to dominate the world aerospace industry.

Thus, to many Japanese, the future looks more modest than that projected for them by their U.S. admirers. West Germany is a good model, says Hiroshi Takeuchi of the Long-Term Credit Bank. It is a leading industrial power whose wealth is based on precision products such as luxury cars and machine tools. But no one expects it to challenge the United States for industrial supremacy.

Perhaps more relevant is Britain, which in the first half of this century lived off its vast overseas holdings. Japan in the immediate future can also profit from its investment abroad, which is projected to be \$400 billion by 1990. But if its economy is increasingly dominated by financial services, that could subvert the basis of Japan's industrial success.

Unless there are fundamental changes in the nation's economic structure, Japan will be hard pressed to avoid the mistakes that have led to the decline of other great nations.

Greece Remains Friendly With Libya

By Jonathan C. Randal

Washington Post Service

ATHENS — Alone of the European Community's 12 member nations, Greece has not officially expelled a single Libyan diplomat despite the EC's unanimous pledge to crack down on Colonel Moammar Qadhafi's alleged involvement in terrorism.

Unmoved by opposition allegations that his government has lost credibility abroad and by outspoken U.S. rebukes, Andreas Papandreu, Greece's Socialist prime minister, has contended that Greece is a special case.

For Greece's voice to continue to be heard, Mr. Papandreu's Socialist Party consistently maintains, it must differentiate itself from other Western nations.

The government has cited several reasons for not expelling Libyan diplomats, including the longstanding "special relationship" with the Arab world, fears of retaliation against its diplomats in Libya and U.S. failure to provide proof that Colonel Qadhafi supports terrorists.

The government also has said it preferred to work quietly behind the scenes with its Western allies, as evidenced by increased information exchanges on terrorists and now exemplary security at Athens' once-lax airport.

Greek public opinion seems almost indifferent to terrorism, although this country of nine million has lost more victims to terrorism than the United States.

In the past nine months alone, at least 26 Greeks or Greek-Americans, including airline passengers, a newspaper publisher, an industrialist and policemen, have been killed in terrorist incidents, two more than the number of Americans the State Department listed as terrorism victims during 1985.

ALTHOUGH the government gave no outward sign of being perturbed by Greece's isolation from its Western allies, government sources leaked word to Western news agencies recently that "under 10" Libyans had left Greece. The sources said the Libyans were not diplomats, but they gave no further details.

The opposition expressed doubts about Mr. Papandreu's motives in rapidly arranging a state visit by President Hafez al-Assad of Syria in May. Mr. Assad's first visit to a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was apparently timed to provide a Western platform for denying charges of Syrian involvement in terrorist incidents in Berlin and London.

In an apparent effort to balance Greece's pro-Arab tilt, Israel's tourism minister, Avraham Shafir, was invited here in mid-May for what was described as the first such official visit in a quarter century.

Indicative of lingering doubts about Libya were questions last week in Parliament by three opposition members.

They wanted to know why 56 diplomatic license plates had been provided for the Libyan

diplomatic mission's four officially listed members and if the government was aware that such privileges were extended to known arms dealers and terrorists previously expelled from another European country.

The questions came less than a week after Mr. Papandreu gave a speech recalling his academic past at U.S. and Canadian universities. The speech, according to Western diplomats, seemed to be aimed as much at his U.S. and European allies as at his squabbling, disorganized domestic opposition.

Mr. Papandreu criticized the destabilization of such regimes as those in Nicaragua, Afghanistan and Libya.

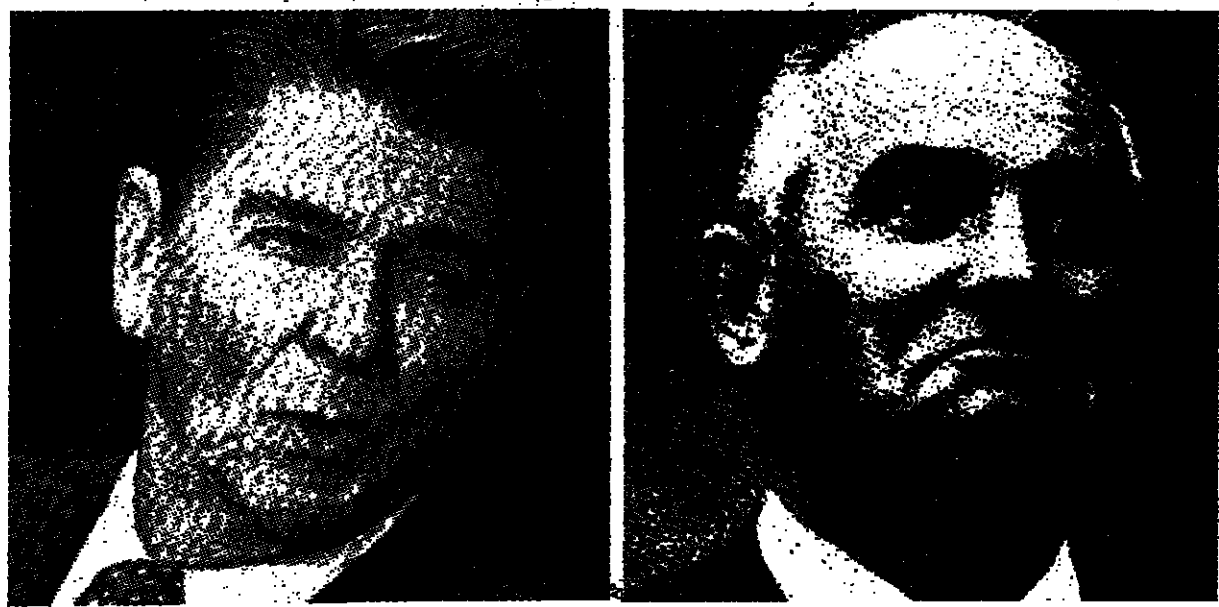
HE also denounced the Reagan administration for "seeking the legalization of a type of global policing, asking that people who carry out" terrorist "acts outside the United States be arrested and tried there."

The State Department spokesman, Bernard Kalb, replied that "we feel the prime minister's remarks are baseless, unhelpful and indeed harmful to achieve a focused, effective response to international terrorism." European diplomats described Mr. Kalb's remarks as "barely diplomatic."

The lack of visible U.S. and West European pressure has convinced many Greeks that Washington does not wish to disturb the present calm concerning the future of U.S. bases, its prime concern.



Andreas Papandreu



President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev

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Soviet Official Says Gorbachev Ties Summit to Arms Progress

Reuters
GENEVA — Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, will agree to another summit meeting with President Ronald Reagan only if "substantial progress" is made in nuclear arms talks, a Soviet deputy foreign minister, Vladimir F. Petrovsky, said Tuesday.
But he charged that the Americans had not "moved an inch" since negotiations opened in Geneva in March 1985. The talks on medium-range nuclear missiles, long-range missiles and space weapons end their fifth round on Thursday.

Manila No Longer Insists That Marcos Stay in U.S.

By Lena H. Sun
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Philippine government, increasingly concerned about demonstrations by supporters of Ferdinand E. Marcos, is no longer insisting that he remain in the United States, according to State Department officials.
In the past, Manila has sought to have Mr. Marcos stay in the United States in the belief that it would help the Philippine government in recovering what it considers to be Mr. Marcos's "ill-gotten" wealth.
Mr. Marcos and his family have been living in Hawaii since he fled the Philippines in February after a popular revolt that brought Corason C. Aquino to power.
But in the past week, there have been indications from Manila that Philippine government officials are "softening their position about his move to a third country," a State Department official said Monday. The Reagan administration has also stepped up its public criticisms of Mr. Marcos for using his Hawaiian exile to foment dissent against the Aquino government.
"Part of the concern appears to be out of concern about his manipulation of and access to media and communications, making phone calls to Manila and sending back cassettes," said an official. "I think they feel that if he is further away it would reduce his ability to use communication facilities to complicate their lives."
Secretary of State George P. Shultz said on his air force jet flying from Hong Kong to Singapore on Sunday that the United States would like Mr. Marcos to live elsewhere.
"Marcos has on a number of occasions expressed his desire to leave the United States, and we don't have any desire to have in our country people who don't want to be there," he said.



Ferdinand E. Marcos

Release of Assets Blocked
A U.S. federal court has refused to release \$8.8 million in cash, jewelry and other valuables to Mr. Marcos, United Press International reported from San Francisco.
The action on Monday brings the estimated total of his purported assets frozen in the United States to \$364 million.
The former Philippines president had won an order June 6 from a federal judge in Honolulu allowing release of the \$8.8 million in goods he brought to Hawaii when he fled Manila in February. The valuables were impounded by the Commissioner of Customs.
But the State and Justice departments appealed, and on Monday the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals issued an emergency stay postponing the release. The government said the release would harm U.S. dealings with Manila.

Police removing a protester Tuesday from the assembly.
Police Eject Protestants Who Refuse To Leave Dissolved Ulster Assembly
The Associated Press
BELFAST — The Reverend Ian Paisley said Northern Ireland was "on the verge of civil war" Tuesday after police dragged him and about 20 other Protestant politicians out of the Northern Ireland Assembly.
The Protestants, refusing to obey a British order dissolving the elected body, occupied Northern Ireland's seat of limited self-government for 10 hours until police carried them out and put them down on the steps outside.
"This is no picnic we're on," he said. "This could come to hand-to-hand fighting in every street in Northern Ireland. Let's not bluff ourselves. We are on the verge of civil war."
The bluff began after the speaker of the assembly read the British order dissolving the body.

Thai Election Holds Up U.S. Aid to Cambodians

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — More than six months after the Reagan administration decided to aid Cambodia's non-Communist resistance fighters openly in a show of support, the money has yet to be delivered because of disagreements with Thailand, according to administration and congressional officials.
The most recent delay was caused by the unexpected collapse last month of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda's four-party coalition government in Bangkok and the scheduling of new elections in July, a year ahead of schedule.
"With a caretaker government in Bangkok, things get a little slow," a U.S. official said.
Delivery of the aid also was delayed by discussions over what role the Thais would play in distributing it, officials said.
Congress approved legislation in December allowing the administration to provide \$1.5 million to \$5 million in overt military or economic aid to the non-Communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front, and a smaller non-Communist group headed by Cambodia's former head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk.
The two groups are allied in a loose coalition with the Communist Khmer Rouge, which ruled Cambodia from 1975 until it was deposed after the Vietnamese invasion of 1978.
In January, administration officials said they decided to give the resistance fighters \$3.5 million in nonlethal aid, including medicine, shortwave radios and batteries, and paramilitary training. That aid would be in addition to millions of dollars that the Central Intelligence Agency reportedly has funneled to the non-Communist through Thailand.
For logistical reasons, direct U.S. assistance to the Cambodian resistance forces based on Thai soil could only be undertaken with Thai cooperation. But Thai authorities have always tried to "maintain a certain level of deniability" to avoid risking a wider war with Vietnam, according to a congressional source.
The unexpected election has made this a particularly delicate period for the Thai government, U.S. officials said. Mr. Prem is expected to retain power, but he nonetheless would like to avoid giving his opponents an election issue that could be potentially damaging.
The United States has had a similar problem in starting a \$15-million humanitarian aid program for non-Communist Afghan rebels fighting Soviet forces from bases in Pakistan.
Like the Bangkok government, Islamabad wishes to avoid becoming too publicly associated with resistance movements based in Pakistan.



Police removing a protester Tuesday from the assembly.

In Sierra Leone, Power And the Secret Societies Clubs Are Vital to Everyday Life And Pressure to Join One Is Great

By Robert Weller
The Associated Press
FREETOWN, Sierra Leone — Nearly a century after British colonialism first came up against the power of secret societies in this West African country, they remain a vital part of rural and urban life, transcending tribal divisions.
"There are many pressures to join," said Ahmed Dumbuya, a senior civil servant. "If you want to run for office that's the first thing you do. You join a society."
Mr. Dumbuya, who holds a doctorate in political science from the University of Washington, said he believed all 314 candidates in last month's parliamentary elections belonged to a secret society, and some to more than one.
"Virtually everyone in rural areas belongs," said Joseph Opala, an American anthropologist who is writing his doctoral dissertation on secret societies.
Secret societies have also been formed recently in cities, but membership is not as widespread. Most are for men only, but some women have founded their own groups.
Mr. Opala said secret societies conduct their activities "in the forests where the demons live." Society members, he said, "believe there is power in the forest. You need to capture it and use it. Compare it to nuclear power, which is useful when it is controlled."
The societies also perform practical functions. During school holidays, for example, group members teach boys about sex, farming, traditional medicine and rules of behavior. Girls learn about cooking and other domestic skills.
In addition, the societies curb the behavior of their members and the political power of individuals.
Village chiefs are not given special treatment in a secret society. "People would never tolerate chief being the head of both because it would give him too much power," Mr. Opala said.
The societies also transcend tribal lines. During the 1983 election against British rule, for example, the societies united all tribes in surprise attack that baffled the colonial rulers who had counted on tribalism to divide their foes.
Nearly a century later, the societies are still effective, as was apparent during the campaign for the May 30 parliamentary election in this country of 3.3 million people.
Many campaign posters showed candidates wearing "tronks," a rust-colored cotton vest steeped in special herbs to guard them against invisible bullets that might be fired by opposing secret societies.
"They intimidate people because they show the candidate has a secret society behind him," Mr. Dumbuya said of the posters. "People have used secret societies to enhance their political ambitions."
He said secret societies have the power to paralyze an election by, for example, marching a figure called the Poro devil through the streets of Freetown. Women and nonmembers have to stay in doors when the marchers pass by.
Poro devils are clad in grass snail shells, leopard skins, pangolin scales, leopard teeth and have many fur hanging from their shoulders. A man with a whisker behind him, tossing herbs to see him off and prevent him from joining into a frenzy. Other society members follow, wearing hunting clothes, carrying toy rifles and beating on paddles.
In past elections, the societies especially their urban offshoots were accused of interfering in the elections.
Before this election, President Joseph Saidu Momoh ordered the societies to stop all activities. The government broadcast the order repeatedly in the weeks before the voting.
John Goba, the leader of a secret society of 200 young men called the Firestone Boys, criticized the president's ban, saying it would prompt voters to choose candidates based on tribalism.
Mr. Goba, an unemployed auto mechanic, makes a living carving wooden devil masks. He wore a ronko and held an aluminum sword. Most members of the Firestone Boys are jobless school drop outs.
Despite the presidential ban a campaigning, the Firestone Boys carry on with most of their other activities.
A few hundred paces from Mr. Goba's concrete-block house on a steep hillside, Firestone Boys sit at soft drinks and cigarettes at a roadside stand. Pictures of the reggae singer Jimmy Cliff paper the wall.

4 Killed by Suspected Sikh Terrorists

The Associated Press
AMRITSAR, India — Four persons were killed in overnight attacks by suspected Sikh terrorists in Punjab state, the United News of India reported Tuesday.
The killings came as the state's chief minister, Surjit Singh Barnala, traveled from Amritsar, the Sikh holy city, to the village of Tarn Taran to assess the deteriorating security situation.
Tarn Taran, 12 miles (20 kilometers) south of Amritsar, has been the target of several Sikh attacks. Scores of Hindu families have fled to neighboring states, raising fears that militant Sikhs are beginning to succeed in their goal of driving Hindus from the region.
Sikh militants have been fighting a guerrilla war for more than four years to gain greater political autonomy. Sikhs make up less than 2 percent of India's population of more than 750 million, but they are a majority in Punjab.
Sikh extremists, who want an independent nation, have killed more than 400 people in Punjab this year. Most of the victims have been Hindus. The deaths have brought calls by Hindu leaders for protection.
On Monday, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India telephoned Mr. Barnala and urged the chief minister to take action to restore calm to the region.
Mr. Gandhi also urged Mr. Barnala to reconsider his rejection of a federal arbitrator, who was selected last week to resolve a dispute over an exchange of control of land between Punjab and neighboring Haryana state, state radio said.
The overnight violence occurred in four Punjab districts, the news agency said. In Amritsar district, two persons were shot and killed in the village of Rasulpura, the agency said.
In Ludhiana district to the southeast, two gunmen on a motorcycle shot and killed an engineer traveling on his scooter near the village of Khanna.
The agency said one person died when suspected Sikh terrorists opened fire on people sleeping near a well in Ferozepore district southwest of Amritsar. One person was wounded.
In Jalandhar district to the east, a taxi driver surged two gunshot wounds inflicted by two Sikh men who hired his taxi and then fled in it.

Soviet Strike Expected in Afghanistan

United Press International
NEW DELHI — Soviet forces are massing troops and armor in an offensive intended to clear guerrillas from the northern part of the strategic Panjshir valley in Afghanistan, Western diplomats said Tuesday.
The diplomats also said in separate briefings that rebels had killed 10 Soviet soldiers last week in an attack on a convoy in eastern Afghanistan and that they had shot down a Soviet transport aircraft just north of Kabul.
The diplomats asked not to be identified and their reports could not be independently confirmed.
The diplomats, quoting sources in Kabul, said that a large convoy of Soviet troops and equipment, including self-propelled howitzers and other armored vehicles, left the base at Kabul on June 11 in preparation for an offensive.
The operation was aimed at the rebels "who were pushed out" of the southern Panjshir valley "and are now settled in the northern side of the valley," a diplomat said.
He said this was another attempt to contain the guerrilla force led by Ahmed Shah Massoud, known as the "Lion of Panjshir."
The mouth of the valley, 40 miles (65 kilometers) north of Kabul, lies near the Salang Road, the only land link between the Afghan capital and the Soviet border. Rebels use the valley as a stronghold from which to attack supply convoys bound for Kabul.
The 10 Soviet soldiers were reported to have been killed when rebels attacked a convoy of six vehicles June 14 at Barakabad in the Logar valley, 40 miles south of Kabul.
Despite the fighting, a diplomat said, the Soviet-supported economy in Afghanistan was relatively stable, with no food shortages.

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Reagan, on TV, Appeals for 'Contra' Aid

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, denied his request for a personal address to the House of Representatives, turned to television on Tuesday to launch a last-minute appeal for his proposed \$100-million aid package for Nicaraguan rebels.

In an address from the White House that included a strong appeal to wavering Democrats on the eve of Wednesday's expected House vote, Mr. Reagan warned that Nicaragua could become a "Soviet military beachhead inside our defense perimeter" threatening the security of the United States.

"Do we want to be the first elected leaders in U.S. history to put our

borders at risk?" Mr. Reagan asked in the unusual midday address. If the Soviet Union was successful, he said, "A future president and Congress will face nothing but bad choices, followed by worse choices."

Mr. Reagan used the address to reiterate many of his past arguments for the aid package, saying that the rebels were being overwhelmed by Soviet arms deliveries to Nicaragua and that the Sandinista regime had acted repressively toward the press, toward the church and on civil liberties.

Mr. Reagan did acknowledge, for the first time, that the rebels had committed human rights abuses. While calling some of the charges "Sandinista propaganda," he added, "I believe such abuses have occurred in the past. And they are intolerable."

Mr. Reagan is seeking approval of a plan fashioned by House Republicans and some moderate Democrats that would provide \$100 million in military and economic aid to some of the Nicaraguan rebel groups, known as "contras," as well as \$300 million in aid to four neighboring Central American nations.

Mr. Reagan postponed a political and vacation trip to Nevada and California after the House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, turned down his request to address the House personally.

Mr. O'Neill said he offered Mr. Reagan a chance to speak to a joint session of Congress, but that the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, speaking for the president, rejected the offer.

On Tuesday morning, Mr. Reagan decided to give the address anyway — on television. The three major commercial television networks declined to carry the speech, but Cable News Network did broadcast it.

In the past, White House officials have reported that Mr. Reagan's prime-time addresses on the subject of rebel aid have built support among those who agree with his position, but have generated substantial opposition from those who don't.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said such an evening speech, which would gain a wider audience, was considered but rejected in staff discussions.

Before giving the address, Mr. Reagan met with two undecided House members, and one, Representative Carroll Hubbard Jr., Democrat of Kentucky, announced that he would switch his position and support the president. Mr. Reagan planned to see other members later in the afternoon and lobby by telephone before Wednesday vote, which both sides expect to be close.

A senior White House official said Tuesday the president needed to sway only four to six votes to prevail.

A rival plan to be voted on Wednesday would delay the rebel aid and require Congress to vote a second time before it could be released, a provision that is strongly opposed by the White House.

In contrast to the confrontational tone of a televised address that he delivered in March on the same issue, Mr. Reagan struck a conciliatory approach Tuesday, trying to win over moderate Democrats.



AIR-INDIA MEMORIAL — Lata Pata of Toronto, who lost her husband and two sons in the crash of an Air-India jet off Ireland in June 1985, held her niece during the unveiling of a memorial at Dunmanus Bay in Ireland on the anniversary of the disaster. An inquiry found that a bomb exploded on the jet, killing all 329 aboard.

AIDS: A Therapy Shows Promise

(Continued from Page 1)
crease in immunological function. However, the patient died.

The experiment was done before French and American scientists discovered the AIDS virus.

Dr. Fauci said Tuesday that his team had given the combination therapy to three patients whose ages ranged from 29 to 35 and that it had failed in two. However, those two are still alive but suffer from wasting, swollen lymph nodes, opportunistic infections and other major effects of AIDS.

The third patient had lost weight, suffered from swollen lymph nodes throughout his body, and a biopsy showed a form of cancer called Kaposi's sarcoma in one of the lymph nodes.

"Unquestionably, he had AIDS," Dr. Fauci said.

Starting three months after therapy, the patient began to feel better, regained much of the weight he had lost and his lymph nodes shrank to normal size, Dr. Fauci said.

Whereas the AIDS virus was cultured from samples from the patient before the therapy was begun, it could not be isolated after treatment.

These immune parameters were tested in the patient and in the laboratory.

In one test, the number of T4 cells, a type of lymphocyte in the blood that the AIDS virus selectively destroys, increased significantly after treatment.

In another, when a substance that normally elicits an immune response characterized by a swollen red area was injected into the patient's skin before therapy, there was no visible reaction.

However, when the skin test was repeated after therapy had begun, the usual swollen red area appeared on the arm.

"It was a clearly positive skin test," Dr. Fauci said as he showed a picture to the more than 2,500 people attending the meeting.

In a third test, the patient's immune response to tetanus toxoid improved.

Such tests are known to be very sensitive indicators of the immune response and are part of the standard way doctors determine an individual's immunological status.

They play a role in AIDS because from the time of the first reported case of the disease in 1981, doctors have known that the immune system is knocked out selectively and very early in the course of the disease.

"It is the first time that one parameter, antigen specific response, has been reconstituted," Dr. Fauci said.

In the interview, Dr. Fauci said he could not explain why the therapy worked in one patient and not in others.

Dr. Fauci said he planned to stop the therapy in two months, after a

full year, and then observe what happens to the patient to determine whether it could be permanently stopped or whether it needed to be continued indefinitely.

Dr. Fauci emphasized that because of the chronic nature of AIDS and the length of time it takes for the virus to cause its damage, "the proof of the pudding is having the patient stay well long enough."

Thus, he said, he would not claim any success for the therapy for at least another year, a total of two after beginning the therapy.

He said he planned to continue the experiment on twins but that he would defer expanding the study to siblings until its success was more firmly established.

If that happens, then the therapy could be applied on a wider basis by matching the results of various tests that are performed as part of bone marrow transplants in treating leukemia and some other conditions.

Bone marrow contains all the precursor cells of the blood and lymph systems whereas the lymphocyte transfusions add just one type of white blood cell.

Dr. Fauci said that he had not tested the efficacy of lymphocyte transfusions alone. For the time being, Dr. Fauci said, his team wanted to "stack the cards as much in our own favor as possible" by testing a larger combination.

Dr. Fauci also said he was not sure whether the therapy worked only as a combination or whether it was due to a single factor or a combination of two components.

Dr. Fauci cited other studies for doubting the benefits of an antiviral drug called Zalcitabine in the combination that was used in the study reported Tuesday.

Those other studies, Dr. Fauci said, were good reason to caution against drawing conclusions about the benefit of an anti-AIDS drug from only tests done in the laboratory.

Suramin did not benefit 18 patients in a study at the National Institutes of Health and, in fact, led to a number of complications and the worsening of the condition of several patients, Dr. Fauci said.

Scientists who were enthusiastic about Suramin's potential after laboratory tests and limited experiments on only four people learned "valuable lessons," Dr. Fauci said, because "we not only were not doing any good but we were very likely doing harm with this agent."

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Lebanese Troops Act to Enforce Truce

BEIRUT — Lebanese troops were deployed at an embattled Palestinian refugee camp here Tuesday to enforce a Syrian-mediated truce.

President Amin Gemayel returned from a tour of Gulf states amid calls for his resignation.

Security sources said soldiers of the 10th Brigade, a Shiite Muslim unit, took up positions at noon around Burj al-Brajneh, one of three camps where Palestinians and Shiite militiamen have been battling for more than a month.

At least 150 people have been killed and hundreds wounded at Burj al-Brajneh, Sabra and Chatila as the Shiite Amal militia struggled to prevent a re-emergence of Palestinian armed strength.

The Lebanese deployment, to be extended to the other camps over the next few days, was a boost for a cease-fire accord, which has been violated repeatedly since it was signed in Damascus earlier this month.

President Gemayel returned to Lebanon to find his Muslim opponents planning to send their own envoy to the Gulf states.

"The envoy will explain our point of view," said Prime Minister Rashid Karami. The prime minister has criticized as a "tourist visit"

the Christian president's visit to the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Oman, Kuwait and Qatar to seek help in ending the civil war.

During his tour, Muslim leaders repeated calls for his resignation, two years before his term ends.

In the south of Lebanon, two United Nations peacekeeping soldiers were reported wounded.

A UN spokesman said by telephone that a soldier from Nepal was shot in the chest Saturday by unidentified assailants at Yater, north of Israel's security zone.

A Swedish major was also slightly injured when a land mine exploded under his vehicle.

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ROCKET: Ariane Challenge

(Continued from Page 1)

spokesman, said that a final decision, expected this week, likely will be delayed until President Ronald Reagan returned from a vacation in Santa Barbara, California.

A senior administration official, who asked not to be identified, said that despite the president's general endorsement of a fourth shuttle, "we're all in a show-me attitude."

The expense and design of the proposed new orbiter, which would cost \$2.5 billion to \$4 billion, have been questioned by Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff.

In addressing the U.S. Space Foundation, an organization made up chiefly of aerospace companies, Mr. Aldridge also confirmed reports that the April explosion of a Titan missile was caused by a flaw in the insulation that separated the fuel from the rocket's casing.

He also said that he expected that it would be 1988 before another space shuttle is launched, a date that officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration are conceding is far more likely than the previous goal of July 1987.

The delay has led to a backlog of military, scientific and commercial satellite launchings. Mr. Aldridge said that by the time shuttles are again being launched "we'll be more than 20 Department of Defense payloads behind."

NASA officials say that the vast majority of the shuttle flights, for the first two years after they are resumed, likely will be devoted to military missions, particularly spy and communications satellites.

The air force plan would, effectively, create a new class of rocket that could carry satellites weighing between 2,200 and 10,000 pounds (997 to 4,536 kilograms). These rockets, which Mr. Aldridge said might be a "variant of an existing vehicle" to speed development, would be smaller than the Titan 34D now used for the heaviest spy satellites.

The price was more than three times the previous record for an English manuscript, the auctioneers said.

The pages with eight miniature paintings were believed to have been produced in Saint Albans or Westminster around 1230 by Matthew Paris. They were sold anonymously and bought by an anonymous private collector.

The previous highest price for an English manuscript, paid at Christie's in December 1984, was £367,200 for an Anglo-Saxon lectionary—a list of scripture lessons. It was dated at Canterbury around 1000 and is now in the J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu, California.

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SOUTH AFRICA: Explosions Hit Johannesburg

(Continued from Page 1)

South Africa for about two years, was the third foreign correspondent ordered to leave the country since the emergency was declared.

Richard Manning, Newsweek's bureau chief in Johannesburg, was told Monday to leave the country by Thursday and a CBS television cameraman, Wim de Vos, left last week after losing an appeal against a deportation order.

The violence and protest in South Africa have claimed more than 1,900 lives since September 1984 and has become the worst and most persistent convulsion of bloodletting for decades. In that period, fewer than 30 of the dead have been whites, with 16 of them slain in a rash of bomb, land mine and other attacks between December 1985 and January 1986.

The authorities reported Tuesday that two more blacks had died in segregated, black townships.

By the official count, the death toll since the emergency was declared now stands at 59 slain in 13 days.

The Bureau for Information, the only source of official news about unrest in a censored land, said a black man was shot dead in Kwanobule township outside the automotive center of Uitenhage in the restive eastern Cape.

In Ackerville township, outside Witbank, east of Johannesburg, a black man was killed by shotgun fire after an official vehicle was stoned, according to a bureau spokesman, Casper Venter. As is the bureau's habit, no further details were given.

The ANC president, Oliver Tambo, met Tuesday with a British government minister amid signs that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was ready to change her stance on sanctions against South Africa, Reuters reported from London.

Mr. Tambo made no comment as he arrived for talks with the Foreign Office minister, Lynda Chalker.

Botha's 'Sincere,' Reagan Says

President Ronald Reagan said in an interview published Tuesday that the government of President Pieter W. Botha had shown its willingness to take steps to end apartheid and that he had to believe in Mr. Botha's sincerity, Reuters reported from Los Angeles.

Mr. Reagan said he had made it plain to Mr. Botha that he opposed the state of emergency.

But, in an interview with the Los Angeles Times, Mr. Reagan said: "We think that, first of all, that the Botha government has shown its willingness to take steps and has even expressed its desire to rid the country of apartheid."

"At the same time, he is faced with a faction in his own government that disagrees and doesn't go along with what he's trying to accomplish."

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Oliver Tambo, right, the African National Congress leader, meeting with Lynda Chalker, of the British Foreign Office.

PERU: Killings Tarnish an Image

(Continued from Page 1)

established control without military reinforcements. Two insurgents were reported killed. The government has said the three uprisings were coordinated to begin at 6 A.M. June 18.

Sources close to President Garcia say the decision to use the armed forces, in addition to police units, was motivated by a frustration over a rising number of almost daily terrorist attacks and by concern over an erosion of control in the prisons.

Also driving Mr. Garcia to rapidly reassess what he called the "principle of authority" was the gathering in Lima of representatives of 75 Socialist and Social Democratic parties from 40 countries. It was the first world congress of the Socialist International held in a Latin American country.

More than one government minister who took part in the decision to send the armed forces to the prisons thought that the military's heavy armament and training would overpower the rebellions more quickly and with less damage than the police.

But rather than defuse the prison crisis, the military action has become a subject of international criticism. The Socialist International congress issued a statement Monday affirming the obligation of a democratic state to defend itself against terrorism, but adding that "serious concerns have been raised about the methods used and the number of inmates killed."

President Garcia attracted international headlines when he took office 11 months ago championing Latin American sovereignty. He limited foreign debt payments to 10 percent of export revenues. He now finds his reputation tarnished.

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SPORTS

Cruz Floors McGuigan Twice in 15th to Win Crown

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LAS VEGAS — Steve Cruz, the plumber's helper who was given little chance as Barry McGuigan's substitute opponent, put the champion in the hospital and captured the World Boxing Association featherweight title with a devastating 15th-round performance here Monday.

On a night that also saw former three-time champion Roberto Duran lose a split decision in his comeback effort and Thomas Hearns defend his World Boxing Council super-welterweight title with a lackluster eighth-round technical knockout of Mark Medal, Cruz was the big show.

A 34-year-old underdog, Cruz knocked McGuigan down three times — twice in the final round — and had him reeling against the ropes when the bell rang to end the fight before 10,000 noisy fans.

The Northern Irishman was taken on a stretcher from the dressing room. He underwent a brain scan after complaining of headaches and was admitted to Valley Hospital for overnight observation. Ring-side physician Flip Homansky said McGuigan had suffered a mild concussion and would probably be released late Tuesday.

The WBA's ninth-ranked featherweight turned the tide with a left hook that dropped McGuigan late in the 10th round.

The stunning end was all the more significant because McGuigan was still ahead on the scorecards of two of the three ringside judges and might have kept his title on a draw even if Cruz had won the round narrowly.

Knowing the tide was at stake, both fighters came out swinging in the 15th. Midway through the round, a two-punch combination

had McGuigan lurching forward; he tried to clinch, but took a left hook to the head followed by a big right that sent him sprawling onto the seat of his pants. McGuigan took a mandatory eight-count and then tried to retreat, but 30 seconds later a left-right drove him into the ropes and onto the canvas.

McGuigan nearly went down again with seconds left, but caught himself on the ropes.

Judge Angel Tovar of Venezuela scored the fight 143-142, Medardo Villalobos of Colombia saw it 143-139, and Guy Juras of Canada had it 142-141. Cruz, who won the 15th round by scores of 10-7, 10-7 and 10-8 under a 10-point must system.

Cruz improved to 26-1. McGuigan fell to 29-2.

"I just knew I had to finish the last two rounds strong to win," said Cruz. McGuigan didn't have anything left, topped by Cruz's punching power and sweltering desert heat that even six weeks of training in Palm Springs, California, couldn't prepare him for. Cruz felt the heat, too, but primarily in the early going.

"In the third round I had to dig down and pull it out," said Cruz. "I started to fade, it was very hot. When the sun started to go down I started to feel better, stronger."

"Barry was everything I expected. He was very tough. He's a great champion. I really admire what he has done for his country. I would like to say to the Irish people that they should be very proud of him."

Manager Dave Gorman confirmed that Cruz's contract called for a rematch against McGuigan if he won the title, although he said the fight would make another defense first.

Gorman said a rematch fight could even be held in Northern

Ireland, where McGuigan is viewed as a rallying figure for Protestants and Catholics and where he won the title last June against Eusebio Pedraza and successfully defended it twice before a rabid, partisan fans. "If they've got enough money to hold it there, we'll take it there," Gorman said.

Cruz earned only \$70,000 Monday night, compared to McGuigan's estimated \$1 million (\$250,000, plus percentages).

□

Cruz, a 22-year-old newlywed who was given a shot at McGuigan when Fernando Sosa pulled out with a torn retina three weeks ago, said he will go back to his \$6,500-a-month plumbing job in Fort Worth, Texas, in two weeks. "I'm going to ask for a raise," he said.

The Cruz-McGuigan encounter had the fans screaming throughout, but Hearns impressed few, although his fight with the little-known Medal was stopped in the eighth because Medal's left eye was swollen shut.

Hearns, aiming for a rematch

with Marvelous Marvin Hagler if Sugar Ray Leonard doesn't get in the way, defended his 154-pound (70-kilogram) title for the first time since September 1984, and then learned he would have to wait until later in the week to see if the undisputed middleweight champion will fight him again.

Hagler was scheduled to announce Tuesday whether he'd fight Hearns or Leonard, but was reportedly ill with flu and postponed a press conference.

Hearns put Medal down in the first round with a right-left combination and appeared on the verge of finishing the fight right there. But much to the disappointment of a crowd that booed roundly, Medal stayed upright the rest of the fight before Homansky stopped it.

"It hurt," Hearns said of the booing. "I always try to make everyone happy. I try to give 100 percent. He was tough, he showed he wasn't going to be a piece of cake."

Hearns said he hurt his right hand in the second round, although trainer Emanuel Steward said he

didn't break it. But Hearns threw only a few rights the remainder of the fight while still winning every round on the judges' cards.

Hearns is 42-2 lifetime; Medal dropped to 20-3.

Duran, the 35-year-old Panamanian who won titles at three different weights during a sometimes brilliant career, may have reached the end of the trail after losing a split-decision 10-round middleweight bout to Robbie Sims.

Duran started well, hurting Sims in the first round, but Sims came on to win the next four on the cards of the three judges. Duran shook Sims in the eighth and ninth rounds, but Sims applied the pressure to win the 10th. Judge Art Lurie scored it 95-94, Duran; Jerry Roth had it 95-94 and Bill Graham 97-92 for Sims. Sims upped his record to 27-4-1, while Duran fell to 79-7.

Despite the loss, Duran refused to call it a career.

"If the people and the press want me coming back, I'll come back. Why not?" (AP, UPI, NYT)

Connors, Shriver Upset at Wimbledon; Top Seeds Lendl, Navratilova Advance

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WIMBLEDON, England — Americans Jimmy Connors and Pam Shriver were eliminated in first-round upsets Tuesday at the Wimbledon tennis championships, while top seeds Ivan Lendl and Martina Navratilova advanced with straight-set victories.

Connors, a two-time titlist here and the No. 3 men's seed, lost to fellow American Robert Seguso, 6-3, 3-6, 7-6, 7-6.

Betsy Nagelsen gained her first career victory over U.S. compatriot Shriver in eight encounters, winning by 4-6, 6-3, 6-4 over the No. 5 women's seed.

Other seeds losing in the tournament's second day were men's No. 9 Andrej Panjavec, 6-1, 3-6, 6-4 to Australia's John Fitzgerald, and No. 15 Guillermo Vilas, to another Australian, Pat Cash, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3.

"He was serving bomb after bomb," said Connors of Seguso. "I was just waiting for him to falter an inch — just one inch — and I would have been all over him. But he didn't. He just kept on going."

Said Connors, 33, of the possibility of retiring: "That's not your problem. That's my problem. ... I don't know what I'll do."

Lendl, from Czechoslovakia, defeated Mexican Leonardo Lavalle, 7-6, 6-3, 6-4, in a match that began Monday but was suspended because of rain. Seeking his first major grass-court championship, Lendl led by 7-6, 1-0 before the interruption.

Navratilova, looking for her fifth consecutive Wimbledon women's singles title, defeated Amanda Dingwall of Australia, 6-3, 6-2. The women's No. 2 seed, Chris Evert Lloyd also won in straight sets, 6-4, 6-1, over Mary Joe Fernandez, a 14-year-old fellow American.

In the men's field, Americans Tim Mayotte and Johan Kriek posted straight-set victories to gain the second round. Mayotte, the

10th seed and winner of the recent Queens Club tournament, beat Alexander Zverev of the Soviet Union, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4. Kriek, the 16th seed and a semifinalist at the French Open earlier this month, defeated Bruce Custer of Australia, 7-6, 6-2, 6-3.

The men's fifth seed, Stefan Edberg of Sweden, beat American Val Wilder, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1. Two other seeded Swedes were taken to five sets before winning. No. 6 Joakim Nyström dented Kelly Evernden of New Zealand, 7-5, 6-3, 3-6, 4-6, 6-3, while No. 8 Andrei Panjavec beat American Bill Scanlon, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, 5-7, 6-4.

After losing her first service and falling behind, 0-2, Navratilova was in full control, taking just 55 minutes to complete the match. "I had the jitters early," she said. "That first match is always tough. If I played my best every day I'd never lose a match." Navratilova finished with a flourish, rediscovering her big serves and sending volleys and passing shots rocketing past her opponent.

Mayotte stormed to a 5-1 lead over Zverev, the first Soviet male player to participate at Wimbledon since 1976.

Zverev had a 4-3 lead in the second set before Mayotte steadied to win, and the American broke in the ninth game of the final set before holding serve for the match.

Kriek had a tough time with Custer in the first set, exchanging service breaks in the first two games, but breezed through the second and third sets, serving four aces on the fast grass he prefers. (AP, AFP)

Mike LaCoss
A three-hitter and four RBIs.

With 19 Hits and 11 Walks, Yankees Pound Red Sox by 11-3

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOSTON — Following an embarrassing three-game sweep by the Boston Red Sox in New York last week, the Yankees were more than motivated here Monday night. And they banged out a season-high 19 hits to post an 11-3 victory over the American League East leaders.

Dave Winfield, Don Mattingly, Mike Easler and Mike Pagliaro powered the attack with three hits apiece. Winfield and Pagliaro did most of the damage, combining for five runs batted in, four doubles and one home run.

Pagliaro's 16th homer of the year put New York ahead for good in the second inning. Winfield keyed a four-run seventh with a two-run single, while Mattingly and Easler each had three singles as the second-place Yankees cut the deficit to five games.

Four pitchers allowed a season-high 11 walks for the Red Sox.

The Yankees, 23-13 in road games, pounded starter Dennis Boyd early and never let up. "They were aggressive," said Boyd. "I thought it was just me, but after I left they just kept hitting the ball all over the field."

New York put the game away with four runs in the seventh. Winfield, in a 2-for-27 slump entering the game, hit a two-run single

with the bases loaded off reliever Mike Trujillo to up the margin to 9-3. Pagliaro followed with a run-scoring ground-rule double that moved Winfield to third; Butch Wynegar then hit a sacrifice fly.

Royals 6, A's 3: In Kansas City, Steve Balboni homered for the second straight

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

game and George Brett and Lonnie Smith drove in two runs apiece as the Royals sent Oakland to its 15th straight road loss.

Angels 6, Rangers 4: In Arlington, Texas, Don Sutton, who beat Texas last Wednesday for his 300th career victory, ended the Rangers' 11-game home winning streak.

White Sox 11, Twins 2: In Chicago, Greg Walker had a grand-slam home run (a 450-foot shot into the center-field bullpen off Bert Blyleven in the second) and Ron Kittle connected for two homers to power the White Sox to their third straight victory.

Indians 8, Mariners 6: In Seattle, rookie Cory Snyder drove home four runs and rookie Andy Allanson hit his first professional home run to pace Cleveland. Allanson's homer and Snyder's three-run double came during a six-run fourth that gave the Indians a 7-2 lead. Allanson homered in his

1,026th professional at-bat, including 870 during three minor-league seasons.

Brewers 5, Blue Jays 3: In Toronto, Cecil Cooper's two-run homer and RBI singles by Ben Oglivie and Ernest Riles led Milwaukee past the Blue Jays. Danny Darwin broke a personal three-game losing streak against Toronto, dating from May 1, 1984.

Phillies 19, Cubs 1: In the National League, in Philadelphia, Juan Samuel hit two home runs and drove in six runs to lead a 20-hit attack that shattered Chicago. Ending a three-game losing streak, the Phillies pounded out a club-record 11 doubles and set a league-high for runs this season.

Giants 18, Padres 1: In San Francisco, Mike LaCoss drove in four runs in addition to pitching a three-hitter. In winning their fifth straight game, the Giants ripped 21 hits off four San Diego pitchers, including out-

fielder Dane Iorg. LaCoss doubled in a run in the third and hit a three-run homer in the eighth off Iorg.

Expos 5, Mets 4: In New York, Andres Galarraga's single drove in Herm Winfield with the game-winner in the 10th. Astros 7, Reds 6: In Houston, Glenn Davis hit a two-run homer with none out in the ninth as the Astros snapped a four-game losing streak. "We were coming off a road

trip where it seemed like nothing could go right," Davis said, and it looked like it was going to happen again. Run-scoring singles by Buddy Bell and Tony Perez in the top of the inning had given Cincinnati a 6-5 lead.

Braves 6, Braves 5: In Los Angeles, Ted Simmons, batting .333 as a pinch-hitter this season, singled home Ken Oberkfell to break an eight-inning tie and rally Atlanta. The Braves tied a league record by stranding 18 baserunners (shortstop Rafael Ramirez, the final out of the first, third and seventh innings, left the bases loaded three times).

Cardinals 2, Pirates 1: In St. Louis, Tommy Herr went 5-for-5 and drove in two runs, including the game-winner with a bases-loaded single in the 11th.

(UPI, AP)

American League Old-Timers Rump
Bill Freehan hit two three-run home runs in a 14-run third inning to lead the American League to a 19-2 rout of the National League on Monday night's fifth annual Old-Timers Baseball Classic. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Freehan, Tom Tresh and Cookie Rojas all homered off Hoyt Wilhelm in the big inning. Freehan's first shot made the score 7-1; his second, off Lindy McDaniel, upped the margin to 16-1.

SCOREBOARD

World Cup Soccer

Oct. 16, 1985: Belgium 1, Netherlands 0
Nov. 20, 1985: Netherlands 2, Belgium 1

Finals
June 3, 1986: Mexico 2, Belgium 1
June 4, 1986: Colombia 0, Argentina 3
June 5, 1986: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 6, 1986: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 7, 1986: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 8, 1986: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 9, 1986: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 10, 1986: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 11, 1986: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 12, 1986: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 13, 1986: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 14, 1986: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 15, 1986: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 16, 1986: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 17, 1986: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 18, 1986: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 19, 1986: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 20, 1986: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 21, 1986: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 22, 1986: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 23, 1986: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 24, 1986: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 25, 1986: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 26, 1986: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 27, 1986: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 28, 1986: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 29, 1986: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 30, 1986: Argentina 1, Argentina 0

ARGENTINA (D-4-0)
Finalists
May 26, 1985: Venezuela 2, Argentina 3
June 2, 1985: Colombia 1, Argentina 3
June 3, 1985: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 4, 1985: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 5, 1985: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 6, 1985: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 7, 1985: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 8, 1985: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 9, 1985: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 10, 1985: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 11, 1985: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 12, 1985: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 13, 1985: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 14, 1985: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 15, 1985: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 16, 1985: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 17, 1985: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 18, 1985: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 19, 1985: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 20, 1985: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 21, 1985: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 22, 1985: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 23, 1985: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 24, 1985: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 25, 1985: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 26, 1985: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 27, 1985: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 28, 1985: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 29, 1985: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 30, 1985: Argentina 1, Argentina 0

Finals
June 2, 1986: Argentina 1, South Korea 1
June 3, 1986: Italy 1, Argentina 1
June 4, 1986: Bulgaria 0, Argentina 2
June 5, 1986: Argentina 1, Uruguay 0
June 6, 1986: Argentina 1, Poland 0
June 7, 1986: Argentina 1, England 1
June 8, 1986: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 9, 1986: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 10, 1986: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
June 11, 1986: Argentina 1, Argentina 0
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June 30, 1986: Argentina 1, Argentina 0

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Oct. 17,

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1986

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

European Graduates Find Niche in Computer Firms

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In spite of the ups and downs of some segments of the European computer market, some computer companies are offering good job opportunities to recent graduates and attractive salaries to their seniors. Cap Gemini Societe of France, for instance, hired 700 computer technicians last year, most of them university graduates.

Logica PLC, a British software house, recruited a total of 470 new computer staff members last year, a third of them university graduates. This year Logica plans to hire 190 university graduates.

"We hardly set out to recruit art history graduates, but we don't only recruit computer science graduates either," said Simon Sarmiento, personnel director of Logica.

The company has increased its computer staff by 20 percent a year. Since 1980, Logica's sales have grown an average 36 percent annually, reaching \$120.8 million in fiscal 1985.

Norsk Data, a Norwegian minicomputer company, hired more engineers than graduated from Norway's universities last year. Siemens AG, the West German computer company, raised Dublin University last year of most of its electronic engineer graduates.

"Our problem is finding enough talent in France, West Germany or Britain to keep up with our expansion," said Michel Berty of Cap Gemini Societe. "Because of the lack of computer-trained staff, we are now doing our own in-house training of graduates with engineering degrees."

"It is harder and harder to get the right university graduate talent," said Mr. Sarmiento of Logica. "We are still succeeding in getting our numbers, but it is taking more time, money and effort. It is a question of too few people chasing too many jobs."

SOFTWARE companies argue they are offering university graduates quicker promotion than the large U.S. and European computer hardware companies. "We recruit very little at management level," Mr. Sarmiento said. "We would rather promote managers from within."

"It is a good opportunity to get closer to the top of the management structure quicker."

But, according to some personnel directors of British software houses, graduates with computer or applied-science degrees are not getting higher salaries because of their relatively small numbers compared with the jobs available.

Some recent British university graduates say they are being offered \$14,000 (\$21,000 a year) to start as computer technicians. Software personnel directors say \$8,000 to \$10,000 is the average.

If university graduates are getting opportunities in software companies, some hardware computer companies are giving their seniors a go at the big money. Most French hardware companies have not had the hiring slump that some U.S. hardware companies have.

Hewlett-Packard Co., the U.S. computer company, for instance, is still talking about tight hiring policies, especially in the United States. Hewlett's U.S. revenues grew only 3 percent in the first half of 1986 from the first half of 1985. But Hewlett's European revenues in the same period grew by more than 10 percent, the company said.

"French computer hardware companies, up until now, have not been in an unhire mode," said Roger Soole, high-tech specialist for a Paris-based executive-search firm. According to Mr. Soole, a hard-hitting computer salesman on commission in France can earn \$200,000 to \$1 million French francs (\$70,000 to \$140,000) a year. The salary range for a top French executive at a director, divisional or departmental level is 400,000 to 500,000 francs.

According to French headhunters, top sales and marketing executives are in demand.

See NICHES, Page 16

Durables Orders Rise 0.4%

Military Category Surges, U.S. Says

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Orders to U.S. factories for durable goods, led by a surge in demand for military equipment, rose 0.4 percent in May, the first increase since January, the government reported Tuesday.

The Commerce Department said orders for durable goods, items expected to last three years or more, totaled \$104.1 billion in May, an increase of \$379 from April. All of the strength came in demand for military equipment, which increased 36.2 percent.

Without the military category, new orders would have fallen 2 percent in May.

The weakness in orders in the civilian category has been of concern to economists, who contend that sluggishness in manufacturing has been a major impediment to faster economic growth this year.

The overall May increase was the first since a 0.6-percent gain in January and followed declines of 0.6 percent in February, 2.7 percent in March and 0.9 percent in April.

The report said the big jump in military equipment was led by strong demand for aircraft and ships. There had been a 37.8-percent drop in the volatile military category in April.

Orders in the closely watched category of nonmilitary capital goods were unchanged in May at \$26.1 billion after a 1.4-percent decline in April. This category, which indicates industry plans to expand and modernize production facilities, has been weak for months as manufacturers have reduced investment plans.

Orders in transportation industries rose 6.5 percent in May, reflecting the increase in military orders.

Orders for primary metals, such as steel, fell 8 percent, continuing the past year's downward trend. Since reaching a high of \$11.2 billion in April 1985, orders for primary metals have decreased an average of 1.6 percent a month.

Orders for machinery fell 2.4 percent in May, with weakness in both electrical and non-electrical machinery.

Shipments of manufactured goods fell 1.7 percent in May to \$104.8 billion after a 3.8-percent increase in April. Shipments have declined in five of the past six months.

Icahn Struggles to Keep TWA Aloft



Carl Icahn

By Winston Williams

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Carl C. Icahn is showing the mounting strain of keeping Trans World Airlines in the air. His hair is graying fast; his look is haggard. Gazing vacantly from his 27th-floor window toward Central Park, he repeated himself frequently during a recent interview.

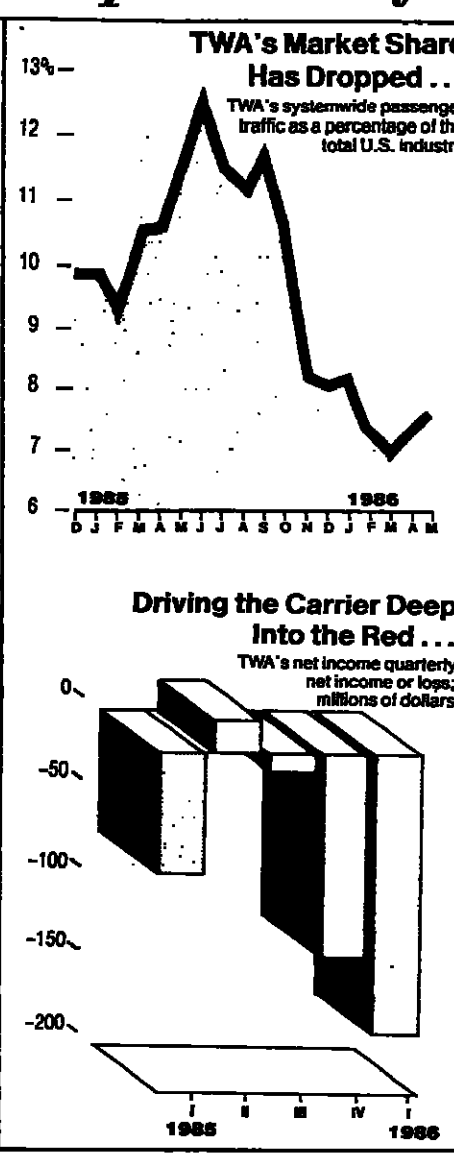
It is clear that the raider-turned-executive has been straining to devise a battle plan to protect his \$350-million gamble. And now he has a plan, a risky one whose outlines are still emerging. Yet the plan, and Mr. Icahn's performance so far as chairman of the troubled airline, reveal an executive every bit as daring and ruthless as the more familiar figure, Icahn the raider.

When he took over TWA earlier this year, after a long and complex series of financial maneuvers, it was clear that Mr. Icahn, 50, was in for trouble. The industry was suffering the sting of intense competition, the company's profits had slipped into the red and Mr. Icahn, the aggressive corporate raider who turned his Brooklyn street smarts into a lucrative takeover empire, had never run an airline — or much of anything else — before.

Five months into his experiment, TWA is proving more intractable than many had expected — including Mr. Icahn, once so self-assured.

Traffic is down sharply, especially to the airline's once-lucrative European destinations, where TWA's red-striped planes and ticket counters have attracted anti-American violence. A protracted strike that seems to have cost 4,000 flight attendants their jobs cut into traffic and profits when the airline should have been in a seasonal recovery. The fired flight attendants predict that the airline's traffic will dry up as the public finds that young replacements brought on to work the cabin cannot handle the job.

TWA's balance sheet is as troubled as its labor relations. The company has borrowed heavily, at above-market interest rates, to finance the strike and ward off competitors ready to pounce on the healthy routes of an ailing carrier. And losses for the second quarter will surely rival the first quarter's \$169 million. The company is starting at a loss for the year, which would be its third in four years.



The New York Times

"Looking back on it, it might not be worth it," Mr. Icahn said, tapping his desk with a huge bronze coin given to him by employees. He tried to explain his takeover of TWA. "I thought I could have made a deal with the flight attendants. And who could have predicted the terrorism? The strike has hurt."

Mr. Icahn may be hurting, but he is not yet down. Under the takeover agreements with some of the unions and the previous TWA board, his funds appear locked into the company for at least another 1½ years. So he is digging in to try to salvage his investment, and his ego, and to stay out of bankruptcy.

His plan, designed to stanch the short-term losses, to merge TWA with another carrier and to make money on the transaction, is probably the best that can be devised for such a precarious situation, analysts and competitors say. But he is still confronting the real possibility of losing face — and a lot of money.

The first piece of the plan is to take over Ozark Air. Mr. Icahn is willing to pay \$225 million for it, paving the way for the much larger merger he envisions. At the same time, he is seeking a partner for TWA's brightest jewel, the Paris reservation

See ICAHN, Page 16

U.S. Confirms Its Debt Is Now World's Largest

By Martin Gutsinger

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The United States became the world's largest debtor country in 1985, marking the first time it has slipped into the status of a net debtor since the early 20th century, the government confirmed Tuesday.

Simply stated, the figures mean that foreigners now own more U.S. investments than Americans own in foreign investments.

While officials have been saying for more than a year that the United States likely became a net debtor in 1985, Tuesday's report was the first official confirmation. It also put the debt at a higher amount than had earlier estimates.

The Commerce Department said the United States' international investment position was a negative \$107.4 billion at the end of 1985.

This marked a dramatic turnaround from the country's position at the end of 1984, when the United States enjoyed a surplus on its investments of \$4.4 billion. This was a reversal from an earlier report that had put the 1984 surplus at \$28.2 billion.

According to official government statistics dating to 1919, this situation has never occurred. But a private study cited by the government shows the United States was last a net debtor in 1914, when its debt was \$2.2 billion.

Last year, the U.S. debt surpassed that of Brazil and Mexico, which owe around \$100 billion.

There is disagreement over how serious a problem is presented by the new debtor status. President Ronald Reagan has said the change is no cause for concern, arguing that the ability of the U.S. economy to attract foreign investors is evidence of its strength.

Some private economists, however, consider that the debt status could reduce Americans' standard of living as the United States sends more money overseas to pay interest on foreign investments.

Concerns have also been raised that so large a foreign investment could render the U.S. economy hostage to the whims of foreign investors. If they decided they no longer wished to hold American investments, U.S. interest rates could be forced up, possibly entailing a recession.

All economists agree that the situation will get worse before it gets better. Some predict that the U.S. debt will climb to \$400 billion before it begins to improve.

The new report said that U.S. investments overseas totaled \$952.4 billion at the end of 1985, an increase of 6 percent over 1984. Foreign investments in the United States, however, totaled \$1,059 billion at the end of last year, an increase of 13.6 percent over 1984.

The United States was a net debtor during much of the 19th century, as European investment helped it to conquer the new land. A Brookings Institute study showed the U.S. foreign debt as \$2.7 billion in 1897, and \$2.2 billion in 1914.

U.S. investment overseas increased as a result of World War I, and government figures showed the U.S. investment surplus at \$6.4 billion in 1919. In recent years, the surplus was whittled away by large merchandise-trade deficits.

Philip Morris Ends Pact to Sell Seven-Up Unit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Philip Morris Cos. said Tuesday that it has terminated an agreement to sell its Seven-Up Co. unit to PepsiCo Inc. for \$380 million.

The surprise announcement followed the Federal Trade Commission's decision on Friday to contest the sale, as well as Coca-Cola Co.'s proposed \$470-million acquisition of Dr. Pepper Co.

"They objected and we terminated the agreement," a company spokesman said. "Philip Morris has the right under our contract to terminate under an FTC disapproval, and they terminated under that right."

Coca-Cola, meanwhile, said it would pursue its proposal to buy Dr. Pepper.

Philip Morris said it still means to sell Seven-Up's franchise business and that it would continue meanwhile to support its brands in the marketplace.

The company also said it is considering offers to buy other Seven-Up assets that were not part of the PepsiCo accord.

Philip Morris bought Seven-Up in 1978 for \$515 million and agreed to sell the company to PepsiCo in January.

(AP, Reuters)

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	June 26
American dollar	2.115
British pound	1.614
French franc	6.55
German mark	1.936
Italian lira	1.366
Japanese yen	163.26
Netherlands guilder	2.36
Spanish peseta	166.64
Swiss franc	1.48
West German mark	1.936
Yen	163.26

Other Dollar Values	June 26
Argentine peso	1.36
Australian dollar	1.51
Belgian franc	36.36
Canadian dollar	0.77
Chinese yuan	1.58
Danish krone	6.46
Deutsche mark	1.936
Dracma	200.48
Escudo	200.48
Florin	36.36
French franc	6.55
Italian lira	1.366
Japanese yen	163.26
Netherlands guilder	2.36
Spanish peseta	166.64
Swiss franc	1.48
West German mark	1.936
Yen	163.26

Source: Bureau de Statistique (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Paribas de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (London); Reuters; Gorbak (Moscow); other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits	June 26
1 month	6 1/2%
3 months	6 3/4%
6 months	6 7/8%
1 year	7 1/8%

Key Money Rates June 26		
World Money	Class	Price
Accepted Rate	6 1/2	6 1/2
General Funds	6 1/4	6 13/16
Time Rate	8 1/2	8 1/2
Other Loan Rate	7 1/4	7 1/4
on Paper 90-360 days	6.45	6.45
	6.40	6.40

Asian Dollar Deposits		June 26
1 month	7-7 1/8	
2 months	6 1/4-7 1/4	
3 months	6 1/4-7 1/4	
6 months	6 1/2-7	
1 year	7 1/4-7 1/2	
Source: Reuters.		

U.S. Treasury Bills	6.05	6.17
Money Treasury Bills	6.05	6.17
1% 20-30 days	6.50	6.79
1% 60-90 days	6.50	6.79

<u>at Germany</u>	
1-month Rate	5.50
3-month Rate	4.25
6-month Rate	4.25
12-month Rate	4.50
18-month Rate	4.60
24-month Rate	4.65

U.S. Money Market Funds	
<i>June 26</i>	
Merrill Lynch Ready Assets	
30 day average yield:	6.98
Tolerance Interest Rate Index:	6.64
Source: Merrill Lynch, Pierce,	

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Man Said al Oteiba, the United Arab Emirates' petroleum minister, center, flanked by security guards, took a walk Tuesday in sunny Briouli, Yugoslavia, before meetings began.

More Delays Seen for OPEC Meeting

In Yugoslavia, Ministers Still Seeking a Price-Support Pact

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

BRION, Yugoslavia — OPEC seems likely to delay once again crucial decisions over how to restrain oil production, some delegates to a meeting of the cartel said here Tuesday.

Oil ministers from the 13-member Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries were gathered on this idyllic resort island, to which they were invited by the Yugoslav government.

Small groups of ministers met Monday and Tuesday to discuss measures to deal with a drop of about 50 percent in oil prices in the past six months. All 13 ministers were scheduled to convene Wednesday.

Several ministers professed eagerness to reach a credible price-supporting agreement, but the sum and substance induced a spirit of languor at odds with the financial crises facing OPEC members.

"We will work hard and try to achieve something," said the ever-cheerful Subroto, Indonesia's oil minister, chatting with reporters on his way to a tennis match against other delegates.

The ministers are expected to seek a new agreement on an overall limit for their production, taking into account hopes for higher demand. But some delegates said they doubted that OPEC would be able to resolve bitter disputes over how to share that production through individual quotas.

In April, OPEC agreed to limit production to 16.3 million barrels a day in the third quarter and 17.3

ASEAN Ministers Criticize Japan

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

MANILA — Foreign ministers of the Association of South East Asian Nations on Tuesday strongly criticized Japan's economic relations with the region.

In a joint communiqué issued at the end of their annual meeting here, the ministers from Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand expressed "grave concern" about the declining trend of Japanese investment in their countries.

They also complained that ASEAN's manufactured and semi-manufactured products "continue to experience poor access to the Japanese market."

Japan, the United States and the European Community are major sources of trade, investment and technology for the ASEAN economies. But after more than a decade of rapid growth, demand for such ASEAN commodities as oil, tin, rubber and palm oil has fallen

sharply during the past two years, plunging most of the six countries into recession.

The ASEAN ministers cited what they said were subsidized agricultural exports from the United States and the "proliferation" of protectionist trade proposals in the U.S. Congress, as potential problems.

These could hurt U.S.-ASEAN economic relations, they said.

But the ministers reserved their sharpest criticism for Japan.

In its annual report, the group questioned the sincerity of the series of market-opening measures announced by Japan during the past few years. The measures, which were meant to benefit developing countries, "did not address the specific ASEAN requests which have been reiterated over the years," the report said.

According to figures released last month by Japan, the country's imports from ASEAN nations dropped 8.3 percent in 1985, to \$20.2 billion, while exports to

ASEAN fell 20.3 percent, to \$11.3 billion.

The ASEAN ministers will meet their counterparts from the United States, the EC, Japan, Canada, Australia and New Zealand on Thursday and Friday. Officials said they expected the Japanese foreign minister, Shintaro Abe, to face blunt demands for more generous terms of trade and finance.

Malaysia, which acts as coordinator of ASEAN's relations with Japan, has indicated that it intends to request easier repayment terms for yen loans, which form a substantial portion of the region's large foreign debt.

Singapore's foreign minister, Suppiah Dhanabalan, said Tuesday that all the ASEAN ministers felt that the group should exploit its collective strength in dealings with third countries, especially important industrial powers.

ASEAN had coordinated its diplomatic efforts with some success to "protect our market access and investment flows," he said.

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL REPORT

Statement of Income (For the period April 1, 1985 to March 31, 1986) in Millions of Yen

Net sales	3,372,955
Costs of sales	2,444,166
Income before taxes and minority interests	130,517
Income taxes	70,638
Net income	59,440
Earnings per share	19.24 (in Yen)

5-Year Growth of Consolidated Net Sales (in Billions of Yen)

1982	2,344
1983	2,401
1984	2,707
1985	3,343
1986	3,373

Balance Sheet (March 31, 1986) in Millions of Yen

Assets	Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity
Cash and time deposits	287,624
Notes and accounts receivable, trade	687,767
Inventories	512,826
Other current assets	433,730
Property, plant and equipment	735,673
Other assets	510,040
Total assets	3,167,660
	Bank loans and current portion of long-term debt
	705,558
	Notes and accounts payable, trade
	579,350
	Other current liabilities
	535,486
	Long-term liabilities
	660,849
	Minority interest
	120,060
	Shareholders' equity
	586,557
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	3,167,660

TOSHIBA
TOSHIBA CORPORATION TOKYO, JAPAN

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Nissan, Mexico in Debt-Equity Swap

Reviewers
TOKYO — Nissan Motor Co. helped the Mexican government reduce its \$98-billion foreign debt through a debt-equity swap at expanding Nissan's business operations in the country, company spokesmen said Tuesday.

Nissan bought an undisclosed amount of participation of undivided interest in Western bank assets against the Mexican government at well below the total face value of the credits, they said.

The company then waived the debt and in return obtained 26.7 million pesos (\$45 million), which

was invested in new capital shares of its Mexican subsidiary. The amount of pesos Nissan obtained is less than the equivalent in dollar terms of the original total credits to Mexico, thus lessening the country's debt-payment burden, the spokesmen said.

Nissan declined to say how many dollars it paid, but said it was a means of raising cheap peso funds for Nissan Mexicana SA. The subsidiary's capital rose to 61.8 billion pesos from 35.1 billion through the new issue.

The subsidiary plans to increase investment in plant and equipment to expand exports.

Audis Sell Products on Open Market

Reviewers
NEW YORK — Petromin, Saudi Arabia's government oil company, has broken with tradition and is selling in the open market to some of its refined oil products, oil industry sources say.

Normally, the Saudis sell crude oil products on a contract basis or by tenders, offering them at the highest bidder. It is an indication they are unable to come up with an effective formula for the oil products company wishes to export, a source with a U.S. oil company said Tuesday. "They have been doing it some time."

The amount of oil products Petromin has sold on the spot, or

open, market was not known. Even companies that have dealt closely with Petromin said the total was known only to Petromin.

Worries persist that Petromin's entry into the spot market worldwide could depress oil prices, and some industry insiders have downplayed Saudi Arabia's presence in the market.

"At this point it doesn't matter how much they have sold. The Saudis have the ability to increase the amount they export and can undercut regional spot-market prices to gain a sales advantage," an oil marketer said.

He said the Saudis could accomplish this by selling oil products at cost.

EC to Write Law Against Copying Of Microchips

Reviewers
LUXEMBOURG — European Community ministers have agreed to draw up a common law to protect computer microchips against unauthorized copying. The action seeks to head off the United States from withdrawing its protection for EC microchip makers, diplomats said Tuesday.

The United States has warned the EC it will withdraw legal protection for European-made microchips unless the 12-nation bloc agrees to an EC regulation as tough as the U.S. law against unauthorized copying.

Ministers asked the EC's Executive Commission on Monday to tell U.S. officials that they had agreed to draw up a common law to protect microchips, also known as microprocessors, but that they still needed time to complete legal details.

Diplomats said the law would be ready before the end of the year and that the accord should allow the EC to start negotiations with the United States to extend protection for European companies selling their microchips in the United States.

The sources said some Japanese banks were trying to arrange more debt-equity swaps for Mexico. The banks will put together limited amounts of credit from small creditors that want to clear their books and are ready to reduce business with Mexico.

But the debt-equity swaps will not become a major means of solving the Mexican debt problem because large creditor banks apparently do not want to sell their loans to Mexico at substantially lower prices than the face value on the loan participation market, banking sources said.

They said if major creditors' loans are assessed at 65 or 70 percent of the face value, they will have to increase reserves substantially to offset what would then look like bad loans.

Cross-Connections in European Phone Systems

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

HILVERSUM, Netherlands — A.C. Stark Jr. follows the news from Paris closely these days.

As head of a joint telecommunications venture of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and the Dutch electrical giant, Philips NV, Mr. Stark negotiated an agreement to link his company with France's major telephone-system maker, Cie. Generale d'Electricite. He is now awaiting final agreement from the French government, and officials in Paris say a decision will be made soon, perhaps by the end of June.

Under the agreement, AT&T would sell its public telephone-switching systems in France and, in exchange, market in the United States such French equipment as microwave-transmission systems.

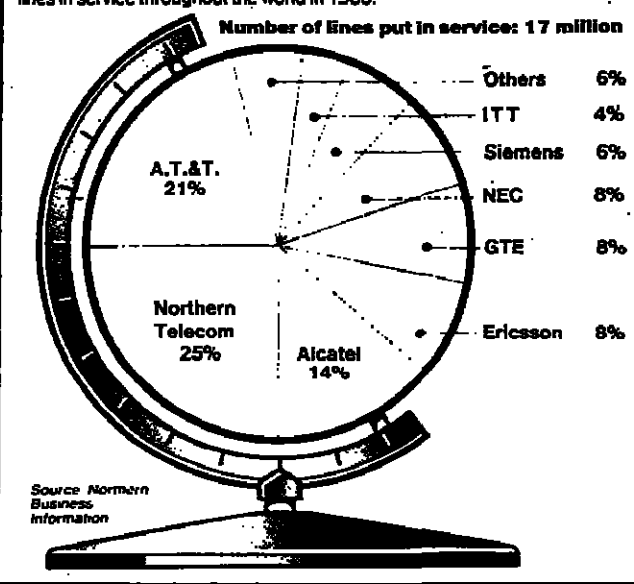
AT&T is making its move to break into the French market at a time when European governments are scrambling to modernize their telephone networks. In this multi-billion-dollar revitalization, major U.S. companies, including AT&T and ITT Corp., expect to win a big piece of the market.

Industry deregulation in Europe has opened the doors even wider. All across Europe, competitive bidding is replacing the all-powerful national monopolies.

Europe has seen clear signs that business is all too ready to go wherever better products or services ex-

Telephone Switching Lines: Who Has the Business

Market share division of companies placing public telephone digital switching lines in service throughout the world in 1985.



Source: Northern Telecom Information

The New York Times

West German officials, for example, are voicing growing concern about a shift in bank-data centers from Frankfurt to London because of better service and lower costs. And the Belgian government recently approved telephone rate cuts to stop an exodus of business from Brussels.

Britain has led the shake-up,

The movement is not all in one direction. Just as AT&T took the leap across the Atlantic, Siemens flirtation with GTE underscores Europe's interest in cracking the lucrative U.S. market.

Siemens recently became the first European supplier to land an American contract for switching equipment when Wisconsin Bell ordered a 4,200-line exchange for the city of Sheboygan. And earlier this month, Sweden's L.M. Ericsson said it had signed a letter of intent to deliver a digital exchange to Mountain Bell, a subsidiary of US West Inc.

By any standard, the stakes are immense. Most European countries, like the United States, are sinking billions of dollars into updating their telephone systems, including the laying of fiberglass cables to replace copper.

Some have begun pilot installations of integrated services digital networks, which permit simultaneous transmission by telephone line of voice, pictures and computer data.

AT&T's results in Europe have been mixed. Thanks to the joint venture with Philips, the company is the main supplier in the Netherlands, with its SESS-PRX switching system, a European adaptation of the product it sells in North America.

In Britain, AT&T gained a foothold as a second source of equipment, after British Telecom, but not of the big switching systems it would prefer to sell. And the vast West German market, Europe's largest, remains primarily off limits, despite some liberalization that saw Siemens code part of its market to Standard Elektrik Lorenz AG, the ITT subsidiary.

Still, analysts say the AT&T digital switching system, designed for the highly demanding U.S. telephone market, is probably superior to anything the Europeans can offer.

AT&T and Philips have not jettisoned their hopes of cracking the lucrative West German and Italian markets, but their short-term hopes are clearly pinned on France.

Under the agreement worked out with the government-owned Cie. Generale d'Electricite, France would cede 16 percent of the market for digital switching equipment to AT&T in exchange for opportunities for the U.S. partner to market French products, mainly switchboards and microwave transmission equipment, in the United States.

For AT&T, the key is the 16 percent. Only then, they say, will they help the French to improve things in the United States.

Opel, With Rising Market Share but Big Losses, Is Being Revamped by GM

New York Times Service

MUSSELHEIM, West Germany — Adam Opel AG, the sturdy German subsidiary of General Motors Corp., used to be called "the Opel machine."

At Opel, the linchpin of GM's open activities, has been spitting out cars and GM officials are juggling the big European operation to make it back to profitability.

Last year, the division, GM's largest after the U.S. unit, lost \$372.1 million, about million more than in 1984. The ending loss came despite fast-growing models that helped GM gain its European market share year to 11.4 percent, from 9.6 percent as recently as 1982.

It seems contradictory in retrospect because Europe's big auto makers — Volkswagen, Fiat SpA, Peugeot SA, Renault and the European units of Daimler-Benz and GM — are all juggling for shares of a relatively automobile market. That has slanted into vicious price-cutting and ballooning advertising budgets, both of which have

reduced profit margins and left the Opel case, even though it has a selling more and more of its top-priced cars, its losses have

risen to mount. For the past several years, while GM's four other divisions reported significant earnings, Opel's losses topped \$891.5 million. GM was counting noses when it

should have been counting value added," said Donald Kress, chief auto analyst at Booz Allen & Hamilton, in Paris.

Analysts, including Mr. Kress, say the surge in profitability at such competitors as VW or Peugeot, which are in the midst of major turnarounds, came from the larger models, such as VW's Audis and GTIs and Peugeot's successful 205.

GM executives agree only in part. "A richer mix is fine, but it's not a panacea or a pot of gold," said Richard E. Durkin, chief financial officer in Europe. "The crux of the issue is the cost position."

GM executives in Europe are scrambling to turn the profitability corner. Executives say the company is taking a long look at cost structures, with plans for further automation, drastic labor cuts and an overhaul of the GM supplier system to reduce the percentage of costly defective components.

"We are looking at the whole structure, how we go to market and where we put our cars in the various countries, and how we get them there. And we're mechanizing the orders system, tying it into the production process," Mr. Durkin said.

"There's always a sense of urgency when you're losing money, and though there's no drop-dead date here, you can only go on doing this for so long," he said. So far, he said, the European operation has managed to cover its losses without turning to the parent company for help.

GM recently shuffled its entire top European management, setting up a central organization in Zurich to coordinate European passenger-car operations, notably Opel of West Germany and Vauxhall of Britain. And the company is poised to introduce several new models it hopes will restore profitability.

The struggle has been complicated by increasing inroads of the Japanese, who sought to effect a slowdown in the United States by deflating efforts to Europe. In the first four months of 1986, Japan's automakers captured 11.7 percent of Europe's market, compared with 10.7 percent in all of 1985.

A saving grace for some European auto makers such as Volkswagen and Daimler-Benz AG has been the boom in sales to the United States. By selling large luxury cars with high margins, such as VW's Audi models or Daimler's highly successful Mercedes 190, these companies have offset the domestic profit squeeze.

Not so General Motors. GM's big subsidiaries, Opel and Vauxhall, not to mention parent units in North America, Asia or Latin America, are locked into Europe. What's more, while major auto makers such as Renault or Spain's SEAT have pocketed large subsidies from governments fearful of rising unemployment, if competitiveness forces major layoffs, GM has had to dig deep into its own pockets for cash.

GM executives say part of the problem has been the cost involved in shifting Opel's image from stodgy reliability to high technology.

"Five, six years ago we had the image of relatively conservative family cars," said Hans W. Gab, vice president for public affairs. "The long-term strategy is to change that image, so you have a relatively difficult transition period. But in a market so sophisticated, you will not survive with a conservative image and only average technology."

Some analysts attribute GM's problems in part to the cost of catching up in the small-car market after Ford and Volkswagen introduced popular fuel-efficient hatchbacks. GM in 1979 announced a \$2.5-billion investment program to build major new plants in Spain and Austria, overhaul existing operations and introduce new models in the key compact and subcompact classes.

The results were impressive. Thanks largely to the new Corsa, a subcompact built in Zaragoza, Spain, and the new Kadett, a compact built at Opel's totally refurbished Bochum works in West Germany, GM dramatically widened its market share.

But while GM caught up at the low end, analysts say, Europe gradually emerged from recession and its competitors moved on to similar successes at the high end, where wider profit margins assured larger profits.

Ford, for example, triumphed with its new medium-sized Sierra, sold as the Merkur in the United States, and the recently introduced Scorpio. VW had great success both at home and abroad with its up-market Audi models, like the 100, labeled the 5000 in the United States.

For its part, GM plans to introduce two new models later this year and early next year. Moreover, at the Paris Auto Salon in October GM executives say the company will display the medium-size, four-cylinder Omega, a new model that will replace the Rekord in competition with cars like Audi's 5000, the Mercedes 190 and the Peugeot 505. And early next year, GM plans to introduce a follow-up to Opel's top-of-the-line Senator.

Despite sharp job reductions throughout GM's operations, officials acknowledge that overhead remains a problem. "We're about five years behind where we are in the States," Mr. Durkin said.

Referring to dramatic job cuts forced through by big French and Italian automakers against bitter labor union resistance, he said: "If

BUSINESS PEOPLE

ASEA Names Executives in Portugal, Denmark

By Brenda Erdmann

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — ASEA AB has updated new heads for its subsidiaries in Portugal and Denmark, and its newly restructured general unit.

The Swedish electrical and electronics engineering group has named Hans-Henning Hjort as managing director of its ASEA Lda unit in Lisbon. He is over from Tommie Bergman, who has become president of ASEA Industrial Systems Inc. in Berlin, Wisconsin.

Mr. Hjort succeeds director of ASEA's Danish unit, whose headquarters are in Odense. Mr. Hjort is deputy managing director of the Danish LK group.

In addition, ASEA has named a Carlsson president of ASEA Iberia, a division that will be a subsidiary July 1. He will cover duties held by Lars Torger, general manager of the ASEA Iberia division. Mr. Torger remains on the board of ASEA Iberia and as president of ASEA A-Atom.

Ulf Thellner, currently managing director of the contract department in the hydro-power subsidiary of the ASEA Generation division, has been named general manager of the subdivision, succeeding Carlsson.

Bold Named to Lead

Trading Litigants

LONDON — Michael Arnold is said to be a tin traders' group, Tincos, headhunting, being set up to pursue claims against the British and other governments arising from the International Tin Council's collapse, which resulted in losses of around \$1.3 billion (\$1.3 billion).

Mr. Arnold is a senior partner in the accountants Arthur & Co. and the firm's national director of insolvency. Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV Loop Weijts has joined its Westman subsidiary, Amro Handelsbank AG. Mr. Weijts moves to originate from the Amsterdam head office of Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, where he served as secretary of board of managing directors. Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank said it intended that Mr. Weijts will come a member and chairman of board of Amro Handelsbank

on July 1, 1987, succeeding Hans ten Cate, who will take up another post within the Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank group.

Rhone-Poulenc, the French chemicals group, said Bob Stam has been named general manager of Rhone-Poulenc Netherlands. He succeeds Jean-Claude Faucommier.

Mr. Stam was manager of the chemical division of May & Baker Canada Inc. In addition, Hervé Guéhen has been named general manager of May & Baker Ltd.'s pharmaceutical division and is expected to be elected a director of the company. Mr. Guéhen, who succeeds James McAlinsh, was a vice president of Revlon Health Care International in New York.

NICHES:

Computer Jobs

(Continued from first finance page) managers can earn 500,000 to 600,000 francs. According to British headhunters, British senior marketing and sales managers in computer companies can earn \$40,000 to \$70,000.

"With acute competition in the microcomputer market, there is demand for marketing and sales managers," said Terence Orway, a London-based executive search consultant. "With cutthroat competition in the personal computer market, demand is very strong."

But, tough competition in the microcomputer and personal computer market means some job risk. In 1981, ICL PLC the British computer group, laid off 13,000 people. Apricot Computers PLC, the personal-computer company, once the darling of the London Stock Exchange, is reducing its staff from 1,250 to 650. Some computer executives may prefer less money but also less risk.

According to Dataquest in London, the computer-market analysts, one market in the computer industry that has not suffered any up and down is the printer market. "Once there is a large established base of computers, printers wear out and must be replaced," said Al Sprinsteel, who estimated the average salary for a marketing manager in the computer-printing market at \$28,000 to \$35,000.

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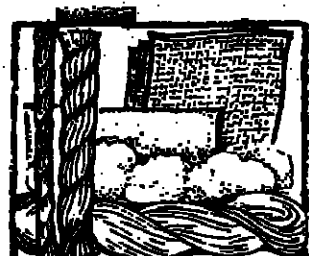
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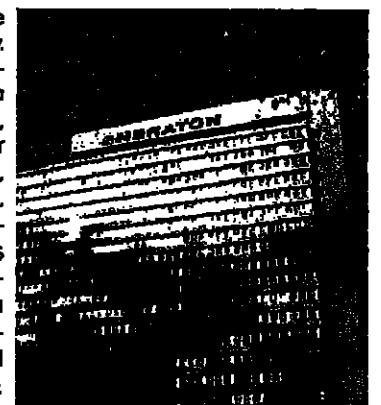
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BUSINESS IN EUROPE



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**Tuesday's
AMEX
Closing**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

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12 Month		3 Month		1 Month		1 Week		1 Day		1 Hour		1 Minute		1 Second		1 Millisecond		1 Microsecond		1 Nanosecond		1 Picosecond		1 Femtosecond		1 Attosecond		1 Zeptosecond		1 Yoctosecond		1 Xa		1 Yb		1 Zc		1 Ad		1 Be		1 Ce		1 De		1 Ee		1 Fe		1 Ge		1 He		1 Ie		1 Je		1 Ke		1 Le		1 Me		1 Ne		1 Oe		1 Pe		1 Qe		1 Re		1 Se		1 Te		1 Ue		1 Ve		1 We		1 Xe		1 Ye		1 Ze		1 Aa		1 Ba		1 Ca		1 Da		1 Ea		1 Fa		1 Ga		1 Ha		1 Ia		1 Ja		1 Ka		1 La		1 Ma		1 Na		1 Oa		1 Pa		1 Qa		1 Ra		1 Sa		1 Ta		1 Ua		1 Va		1 Wa		1 Xa		1 Ya		1 Za		1 Aa		1 Ba		1 Ca		1 Da		1 Ea		1 Fa		1 Ga		1 Ha		1 Ia		1 Ja		1 Ka		1 La		1 Ma		1 Na		1 Oa		1 Pa		1 Qa		1 Ra		1 Sa		1 Ta		1 Ua		1 Va		1 Wa		1 Xa		1 Ya		1 Za		1 Aa		1 Ba		1 Ca		1 Da		1 Ea		1 Fa		1 Ga		1 Ha		1 Ia		1 Ja		1 Ka		1 La		1 Ma		1 Na		1 Oa		1 Pa		1 Qa		1 Ra		1 Sa		1 Ta		1 Ua		1 Va		1 Wa		1 Xa		1 Ya		1 Za		1 Aa		1 Ba		1 Ca		1 Da		1 Ea		1 Fa		1 Ga		1 Ha		1 Ia		1 Ja		1 Ka		1 La		1 Ma		1 Na		1 Oa		1 Pa		1 Qa		1 Ra		1 Sa		1 Ta		1 Ua		1 Va		1 Wa		1 Xa		1 Ya		1 Za		1 Aa		1 Ba		1 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With total assets of DM 63.7 billion, BfG ranks among West Germany's foremost nationwide banks.

Fiscal year 1985	Preliminary Figures as of December 31, 1985
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Total Assets	DM 63.7 billion
Customers' Deposits	DM 29.2 billion
Loans to Customers	DM 33.3 billion
Capital and Reserves	DM 2.0 billion
Consolidated Balance Sheet Figures/BfG Group.	

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We are at your service with our offices in international business centers, 250 branches in West Germany, and a network of 3,000 correspondent banks worldwide. If it's not mere size that's paramount to you, but commitment and partnership, it pays to talk with us.

BfG:Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft

'Arsenic': Broadway Classic In First Major N.Y. Revival

The ubiquitousness of "Arsenic" in stock and amateur productions is attested to by the fact that Roberts, Holliday and Stapleton have done the play before. Holliday agreed to sign on partly



ney in hopes that she would agree to play one of the Brewster sisters. "It was not well-written, but the whole idea was funny," said Stickney, who was co-starring with her husband in "Life With Father" at the time. "I got to laughing so over the script that Howard got interested and said, 'Whatever are you laughing at?' I said, 'Howard, this is one of the funniest scripts I've ever read.'"

Isaac Bashevis Singer sometimes complains about New York but is honored to be in it. "I never stopped loving this city, the Nobel Prize-winning writer said. "I scolded it. I said things about it, just as we do to people we love." Singer, who turned 82 next month, made the trip when he was presented by Edward I. Koch with the Gold Medalion, the city's highest award.

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13th, NICE VIEW or in. 3 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 140000/mo. furnished or 36 months. **\$4500/mo.** 1st 42 33 01 15

7th. 4 BEDROOM apartment, 2 baths, all comforts. **\$15000/mo.** **\$4400**

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